

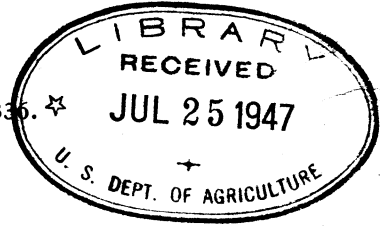
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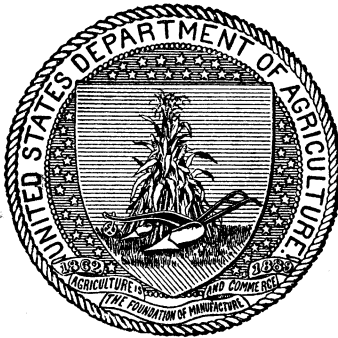


GAME LAWS FOR 1908.

A SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONS RELATING TO SEASONS,
SHIPMENT, SALE, LIMITS, AND LICENSES.

BY

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Assistants, Biological Survey.



WASHINGTON:
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1908.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,

Washington, D. C., August 25, 1908.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication in the series of Farmers' Bulletins, a summary of the game laws for 1908 relating to seasons shipment, sale, limits, and licenses, prepared by T. S. Palmer and Henry Oldys, of the Biological Survey. This bulletin is similar in scope to those issued annually since 1902 and includes changes in the laws made during the present year. The information here given is more condensed than that in previous bulletins, owing to the omission of the county laws of Maryland and North Carolina and the rearrangement of the matter relating to limits placed on the capture of game. The section relating to legislation includes references to most of the new laws and a summary of the more important bills which failed to pass—features believed to be of special value to those interested in game protection.

Respectfully,

C. HART MERRIAM,
Chief, Biological Survey.

HON. JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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GAME LAWS FOR 1908.

INTRODUCTION.

SCOPE OF THE BULLETIN.

The object of the present bulletin is to present in convenient form a summary of the game laws of the United States and Canada which govern seasons, shipment, sale, licenses, and limitations on amount that may be killed. Its purpose is, primarily, to furnish information concerning restrictions on trade in game, knowledge of which is necessary in the enforcement of the Federal statute regulating interstate commerce in game, commonly known as the Lacey Act. Hence such provisions as relate to methods of capture of game, enforcement of laws, disposition of fines and fees, and such matters as are of special or local application are not included. These may be found elsewhere, either in summaries prepared for the use of sportsmen by game associations, railroad companies, and private publishers, or from the laws themselves, which in most cases may be had in separate form from State game officials^a or secretaries of state.

The demand for a publication containing a concise summary of existing game laws, both Federal and State, apparently increases in direct proportion with interest in game protection, and the need of such a summary constantly grows with the increasing complexity of game legislation and the prevalence in some States of county laws. In Maryland and North Carolina the legislatures enact separate laws for the different counties;^b in New Jersey, Oregon, and Washington laws for different districts or sections of the State are fairly numerous and are becoming more so. In Louisiana the close season for deer must be fixed by the police jury of each parish, and in Nevada and Virginia county officers are empowered to shorten or shift open seasons. In the following tables such local laws and regulations are

^aA directory of these officers with their addresses and a list of the commissions which issue fish and game laws in separate form may be found in Circular No. 65 of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1908.

^bThese laws are not included in this bulletin, but are given in Poster No. 18, which may be had upon application to the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

included as fully as possible, but as some are inaccessible and others are likely to be changed at any time an absolutely complete and accurate summary of them is impracticable.

LEGISLATION OF 1908.

The year 1908 was remarkable for the small amount of game legislation enacted. Regular legislative sessions were held in thirteen States ^a—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Oklahoma. Game bills were under consideration in all of these States, and also in North Carolina, where a special ten-day session was held, but Kentucky, Mississippi, and Oklahoma made no changes in their game laws. The Georgia legislature met in June, so that the fate of bills is uncertain at the time of preparing this review. Omitting these four States and including Alaska, for which a new law was passed by Congress, the number of States which have made changes in their game laws this year is only ten, all except Louisiana east of the Mississippi River. In Canada at least six, or two-thirds, of the Provinces, amended their game acts. Including Canadian bills and an amendment passed by Newfoundland, the total number of new laws was less than 60, and about half of these were local measures.

New codes were adopted by New York, Ohio, and Nova Scotia, in which important modifications of existing law were incorporated. Protection of nongame birds was practically unchanged by these legislative enactments, as well as all others, with the exception of an amendment passed by Virginia removing all protection from doves, eagles, and beneficial hawks and owls. Protection was likewise removed from wild geese in Alberta.

Among the novel features of the year's legislation were the act of Congress providing hunting and shipping licenses for Alaska—the first measure of the kind ever passed by the Federal Government; the Quebec provision making lumbermen responsible for infractions of the game laws by their employees, and the Massachusetts requirement that the carcasses of deer killed in the protection of crops must be delivered to the city or town clerk on the day of killing.

There is a growing practice in the Provinces of Canada to delegate to the lieutenant-governor in council authority to make or alter certain provisions concerning game. Thus in British Columbia this officer was authorized during the present year to set aside tracts of Crown lands for game reserves and make necessary regulations therefor, and in Quebec to fix fees from time to time for the incorpora-

^a The legislature of Vermont does not meet until October.

tion of fish and game organizations. Such powers, which are becoming somewhat numerous, while insuring greater flexibility in the laws, make it more difficult to keep abreast of existing provisions.

Close seasons.—The most important changes in close seasons were the prohibition of spring shooting of waterfowl in northern New Jersey and shore birds in Rhode Island, and the abolition of summer woodcock shooting in New Jersey. Next in importance were the acts of New York, Virginia, and Newfoundland abolishing local seasons for rabbits and substituting therefor a single season throughout the State. New York took similar action with all its upland game.

The tendency toward more stringent protection appears in the addition of several species of plover in Virginia and capercaillie and black game in Newfoundland to the list of protected game, and in the shortening of seasons for various kinds of game in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Louisiana, and Manitoba, and for all game birds in Newfoundland, which now has a uniform season for all its small game. In several States the close seasons maintained for a period of years for certain kinds of game expired this year, but most of the close terms for big game, grouse, and pheasants were extended.

Sale and shipment.—In the legislation of the year a marked tendency is noticeable to increase restrictions on the marketing of game, especially in Louisiana, Ohio, Virginia, and Newfoundland, which place further limitations on the sale of game, Ohio for the first time cutting off sale of all game and Virginia of all upland game birds. The privilege of carrying out a limited amount of game is granted to nonresident licensees by New Jersey and New York, and Nova Scotia permits nonresidents to carry out one unmounted moose head under each hunting license. British Columbia makes an exception to its nonexport laws in favor of export of big game for scientific, zoological, or government purposes.

Bag limits.—In the new game acts of New York, Ohio, and Nova Scotia the bag limits are noticeably altered. New York reduces the day's bag of quail, grouse, and woodcock, and Ohio that of practically all game birds except ducks. Nova Scotia, on the other hand, permits a larger number of woodcock to be bagged per day than previously.

Licenses.—The growing popularity of the license system as a means of raising revenue and regulating hunting is evidenced by the large amount of attention it received from lawmakers. Resident hunting licenses were established for the first time in Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, and Nova Scotia, and alien licenses in Alaska, New Jersey, and New York. A nonresident license was provided for Alaska, and those of Louisiana, New York, and British Columbia were increased. In the case of British Columbia the fee for the general license was

doubled. South Carolina established a county license in addition to its State license. In Alaska provision was also made for licensing guides and for the issue of shipping licenses for big game. Alteration or loan of a hunting license is made a forgery by the New York law.

Warden service.—Important changes tending to improve the warden service were made in Louisiana and Nova Scotia. In Louisiana a board of three commissioners was established with headquarters at New Orleans, and in Nova Scotia a similar board, also composed of three members. In both cases these boards appoint the wardens and supervise the enforcement of the game laws, duties which in Nova Scotia were previously intrusted to the Game and Inland Fishery Protection Society. The new Alaska game law provided for the appointment of wardens by the governor, and that of Ohio authorized the commissioners of fish and game to fix the salary of the chief warden, formerly limited to \$1,500 per annum. Virginia extended the duties of its game wardens to cover the protection of fish.

Preserves.—Few measures were adopted looking to the establishment of game preserves, but an important item was incorporated in the agricultural appropriation bill setting aside \$30,000 for the purchase of not more than 12,800 acres of land on the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana for a national bison range, and \$10,000 to cover the cost of fencing. Important also was the action of British Columbia, already mentioned, authorizing the lieutenant-governor in council to establish game preserves on Crown lands.

NEW LAWS PASSED IN 1908.

Alaska.—One act: Amending the law by establishing two game districts, one north and one south of latitude 62°, with special seasons for each; establishing a nonresident hunting license with fees of \$50 for citizens of the United States and \$100 for aliens, and resident and nonresident shipping licenses, ranging from \$5 to \$150; authorizing the governor to issue licenses, appoint wardens, establish regulations for the registration of guides, and fix the rates for licensing guides and the rates of compensation for guiding. (Stat. 60th Cong., 102.)

Georgia.—[Laws not received at the date of the publication of this bulletin.]

Kentucky.—No legislation.

Louisiana.—Two acts: Changing the seasons for game birds and prohibiting sale after March 1 and during close season of any game birds, native or imported, increasing the nonresident license to \$25, providing for its issue by the tax collector, and making it good only in the parish in which issued, and establishing a \$1 resident license required of persons hunting on land other than their own (No. 277); establishing a board of fish and game commissioners consisting of three members, from the eastern, central, and western parts of the State, respectively, authorized to arrest offenders without warrant, appoint wardens, and to maintain an office in New Orleans (No. 278).

Maryland.—No general legislation. Nineteen local laws: Modifying close seasons in Allegany, Carroll, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Washington, Wicomico,

and Worcester counties and on the Patuxent River; prohibiting export of game from Garrett and Worcester counties; establishing a \$50 club license for shooting on the Patuxent River; reducing the nonresident license in Somerset County; altering license requirements in Queen Anne and Washington counties; authorizing arrest without warrant by wardens in Baltimore County and by landowners in Washington County; and making a few other changes.

Massachusetts.—Eight acts: Protecting gray squirrels until 1910 (ch. 284); providing for an equal disposition of the fines under the game laws between the county and the Commonwealth, unless the plaintiff be a paid deputy of the commission, in which case the Commonwealth receives all fines (ch. 330); prohibiting the use of boats in the pursuit of wild fowl in certain waters of Edgartown (ch. 331); extending the close season for deer to 1910, and requiring farmers killing them in protecting their crops to deliver each carcass on the day on which it was killed to the clerk of the city or town (ch. 377); authorizing the sale at any time of hares or rabbits not taken contrary to law in Massachusetts or elsewhere (ch. 413); making a uniform open season of one month for ruffed grouse, woodcock, and quail (ch. 441); abolishing the open season for male pheasants (ch. 477); and requiring residents of the State to obtain hunting licenses at \$1 each from the city and town clerks after January 1, 1909 (ch. 484).

Mississippi.—No legislation.

New Jersey.—Seven acts: Licensing unnaturalized foreign-born resident hunters (ch. 76); prohibiting spring shooting of wild fowl in the northern counties and shortening the season in the southern section of the State (ch. 94); permitting importation of game from other States when such game can be lawfully shipped from said States (ch. 202); prohibiting trespassing on occupied lands, for purposes of hunting or fishing, without the consent of the owner or tenant (ch. 204); modifying open seasons for upland game in the northern and southern sections of the State (ch. 222); reenacting the law licensing nonresident hunters and authorizing them to export a limited amount of upland game (ch. 243); extending laws to cover imported game and providing for cold storage of such game under bond in close seasons (ch. 281).

New York.—Two acts: Codifying the entire game, fish, and forestry law, simplifying the deer, squirrel, rabbit, quail, and woodcock seasons, giving shore birds a month's additional protection on Long Island, prohibiting wild-fowl hunting before sunrise or after sunset, protecting wood duck throughout the year, providing for the proper marking of packages of game when shipped, increasing the nonresident license to \$20, requiring aliens to secure a nonresident license before hunting, and providing a \$1 license for residents, making the alteration or loan of licenses a forgery, reducing the bag limit on quail, grouse, and woodcock, prohibiting the sale of quail taken in the State, and permitting the export of 1 deer under the nonresident license (ch. 130 and ch. 471).

North Carolina.—Seven acts: Changing the seasons for deer in Richmond (chs. 1 and 2), Hertford (ch. 22), and Jackson counties (ch. 65); repealing the special nonresident license law in Randolph County (ch. 27); permitting the killing of loons in April in Carteret County (ch. 86); and shortening the open season for quail in Greene County two months until 1911.

Ohio.—Two acts: Extending the close season for ruffed grouse and pheasants to 1913 (H. B. 804); and an act codifying the game and fish laws in which the open season for plover, snipe, rail, and waterfowl is extended to January 1, the seasons for squirrels and raccoons are shortened, the bag limit on squirrels is removed and the bag limit on upland game birds, shore birds, and geese is reduced from 18 to 12 a day, the reading of the nongame bird law in schools is dispensed with, and the limited nonsale provisions of the former law are

replaced with an unqualified prohibition of all sale of game, both domestic and imported (S. B. 521).

Oklahoma.—No legislation.

Rhode Island.—Two acts: Prohibiting the use of wire snares (ch. 1567); and providing a close season for shore birds, previously unprotected, and prohibiting shooting them in spring (ch. 1582).

South Carolina.—Four acts: Repealing the special season for upland game birds in Lexington County (No. 457); amending the law protecting partridges or quail by prohibiting sale of native quail until 1912, extending the protection of Mongolian pheasants to 1912, and requiring nonresidents to pay \$25 for licenses to hunt wild turkeys, partridges, or quail within any county of the State, but exempting landowners and special guests of residents (No. 499); amending the provisions of the section in the Audubon law relating to the oath and bond of game wardens (No. 531); and fixing a special season for hunting upland game birds in Kershaw County (No. 536).

Virginia.—Four acts: Making game wardens fish wardens (ch. 33); prohibiting sale or shipment of quail or ruffed grouse captured in Carroll, Grayson, or Patrick counties (ch. 89); amending sections 2070a and 2079 of the code by making the deer season one month earlier, abolishing the local rabbit seasons and providing a uniform season for the entire State, but permitting residents to kill rabbits on their own lands at any time, shortening the robin seasons from eleven to six and one-half weeks, extending the waterfowl season one month, fixing a close season for three kinds of plover previously unprotected, prohibiting the sale at any time of upland game birds, and removing protection from all doves, hawks, owls, and eagles (ch. 176); and modifying the law governing shooting of wild fowl on Back Bay, Princess Anne County, so as to permit the shooting of wild geese at night in March, and shortening the open season for coots ("blue peters") from eleven months to two (ch. 230).

Alberta.—One act: Removing all protection from wild geese (ch. 20, sec. 30).

British Columbia.—One act: Amending the game law by authorizing the provincial secretary to issue permits for the export of animals or birds for scientific, zoological, or government purposes, increasing the nonresident license fee to \$100, and authorizing the lieutenant-governor in council to set aside tracts of Crown lands for game reserves and to make regulations for the protection of game and carrying of firearms within such reserves (ch. 18).

Manitoba.—One act: Shortening the open season for grouse, partridges, and prairie chickens by fifteen days (ch. 19).

Newfoundland.—One act: Providing a close season for hares and rabbits, protecting capercailzie and black game to 1917 and prohibiting their sale, and shortening the season for other game birds one month, making it uniform with the rabbit season.

Nova Scotia.—One act: Consolidating previous game acts, extending the close season for deer and caribou to 1912, providing for the appointment of a board of game commissioners consisting of a chief commissioner and two assistant commissioners for enforcing the game laws—duties formerly exercised by the Nova Scotia Game and Inland Fishery Protection Society—providing a \$5 license for residents to shoot woodcock and snipe outside county of residence, increasing the bag limit on woodcock from 10 to 15 per day, removing former restrictions on export of moose killed by nonresident licensees, giving wardens authority to arrest without warrant, and making minor changes (ch. 17).

Quebec.—Two acts: Prohibiting the sale of birch or swamp partridges until October 1, 1910, holding heads of lumbering establishments and contractors and subcontractors engaged in lumbering operations responsible for all offenses

against the game laws respecting deer, moose, and caribou committed by men under their control, and making minor changes (ch. 25); and amending the revised statutes respecting the incorporation of fish and game protective clubs by allowing the lieutenant-governor in council to fix the fee therefor from time to time (ch. 70).

BILLS WHICH FAILED TO PASS.

Bills were introduced in Congress authorizing the establishment of the Glacier National Park in Montana (S. 5648) and game refuges in the national forests in California (H. R. 10449), but were still pending at the time of adjournment.

In Kentucky at least eight bills were introduced, but all failed of passage. These included a bill to protect birds and squirrels near city parks (H. B. 60), and a comprehensive measure to establish a game and fish commission of five members, provide bag limits, resident and nonresident licenses, and an appropriation of \$10,000 to enforce the provisions of the act (S. 104). A unique feature of the latter bill was a \$1 resident license for hunting with ordinary guns and a \$2 license for hunting with guns carrying more than two cartridges.

In Massachusetts about twenty-five bills for the protection of game were introduced, but less than one-third became laws. Several of these measures were devoted to the protection of deer, squirrels, and upland game birds. Among the bills which failed was one prohibiting spring shooting of wild fowl and shore birds, which was referred to the next legislature. Unsuccessful attempts were also made to provide an open season for deer during the last ten days in November (H. 322); prohibit further propagation of pheasants by the State (H. 503); make a uniform season for all game from October 15 to November 15^a (H. 513); prohibit payment of any part of fines to deputy wardens or other officers (H. 811); and limit the number of woodcock, grouse, and quail which can be killed by any person to 5 of one kind or 10 in all per day, or 40 in a season (H. 812). Several bills designed to further protect ruffed grouse and other upland game failed of passage.

Among the bills which failed to pass in New Jersey were those prohibiting the sale of upland game birds (A. 90); prohibiting the sale of all game birds and fixing bag limits (S. 160); prohibiting spring shooting of waterfowl and shore birds and protecting wood ducks until 1915 (S. 172); and prohibiting shooting of waterfowl between January 1 and October 1 (A. 215).

In New York there were bills to restrict the section relating to bonding fish and game to fish only (A. 322); to permit spring shooting on

^a The principle of a uniform open season for all game was adopted by Michigan in 1869 and by Montana in 1905; Michigan made the open season September 1 to January 1, and Montana September 1 to December 1.

Long Island by extending the open season to March 1 instead of January 1 (A. 663); to permit the sale of wild fowl during the first ten days of January (S. 450); to prevent possession of wild fowl 60 days after the commencement of the close season, to prohibit killing of brant from January 1 to May 1, to secure protection for beneficial hawks, the snowy owl, and the crow blackbird, and to modify the section relating to sale of plumage.

In Ohio among the measures that received unfavorable consideration were bills to establish resident and alien licenses, reduce the nonresident license to \$10, and the export limit to 25 birds; to give greater protection to quail and wild turkeys, extend the rabbit season, and encourage the propagation of imported pheasants.

The bills under consideration in Oklahoma included the so-called "model law" for the protection of nongame birds, a game warden bill, several bills protecting game, and a comprehensive measure including, among other features, a system of resident and nonresident licenses. The failure of all game legislation was somewhat unexpected and had the effect of preventing the warden department from being made self-sustaining through income received from hunting licenses.

In Rhode Island bills to establish a close season of one year for upland game, provide a resident license, prohibit spring shooting of wild fowl, and repeal the bounty on hawks, owls, and crows, were considered but failed to become laws.

One of the most important bills introduced in Virginia provided for a State officer charged with enforcement of the game laws. Similar measures were introduced at one or two previous sessions but thus far all attempts to establish a comprehensive warden service in this State have been unsuccessful.

CLOSE SEASONS.

All the general close seasons for game prescribed by the various States and by the Provinces of Canada are here brought together in one table. For the sake of simplicity a uniform method is used in both the arrangement of species and statement of seasons. In each case deer and other big game are first considered; then squirrels and rabbits; then upland game birds, such as quail, grouse, pheasants, turkeys, and doves; then shore birds; and finally waterfowl, such as ducks, geese, and swans. In the statement of seasons only close seasons have been given, and in stating these the plan of the Vermont law, to include the first date but not the last, has been followed consistently.^a The Vermont scheme has the advantage of showing readily

^a See discussion of this question in Circular No. 43 of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1904, entitled "Definitions of the open and close seasons for game."

both the open and close seasons, since either may be obtained by reversing the dates of the other.

In some States certain days of the week constitute additional close seasons throughout the term in which killing is permitted. Hunting on Sunday is prohibited in all except four of the States east of the Mississippi, and in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, as well as in most of the Canadian Provinces. Mondays constitute a close season for waterfowl in Ohio, and other week days for wild fowl in several favorite ducking grounds in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Hunting is prohibited on election day in Baltimore, Cecil, Frederick, and Harford counties, Maryland. The county laws of Maryland and North Carolina, which are too numerous to be included satisfactorily, are given in detail in Poster No. 18, "Close seasons for game in Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, 1908,"^a but are not incorporated in the following table, which otherwise may be regarded as a practically complete résumé of the regulations now in force. The difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in a table of this kind is very great, and the absence in the laws of many States of express legislation as to the inclusion or exclusion of the date upon which seasons open and close makes exactness almost an impossibility.

CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1908.

[The close seasons include the first date, but not the last. To find the open seasons reverse the dates. Seasons which apply only to special counties are placed to the left of the column containing the close seasons for the State in general.]

Alabama (1907) :	<i>Close seasons.</i>
Male deer (does protected all the year)-----	Jan 1–Nov. 1.
Squirrel (black, gray, or fox)-----	Jan. 1–Aug. 1. ^b
Quail or partridge-----	Mar. 1–Nov. 1.
Wild turkey gobblers (hens protected all the year)-----	Apr. 1–Dec. 1.
Ruffed grouse (pheasant), imported pheasant or other introduced game birds-----	Until Dec. 1, 1912.
Dove-----	Mar. 1–Aug. 1.
Snipe, plover-----	May 1–Nov. 1.
Rail, coot, mud hen, woodcock, sandpiper, curlew, other shore birds, duck, goose, brant, swan-----	Mar. 15–Sept. 1.
Alaska ^c (1908) :	
<i>North of latitude 62° :</i>	
Moose, caribou, sheep-----	Dec. 11–Aug. 1.
<i>South of latitude 62° :</i>	
Deer, mountain goat-----	Feb. 2–Apr. 1.
Moose, caribou (see exception), sheep-----	Jan. 1–Aug. 20.
<i>Exception: Caribou on the Kenai Peninsula To Aug. 20, 1912</i>	
Brown bear-----	July 2–Oct. 1.
Grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, waterfowl-----	Mar. 2–Sept. 1.

^a This poster may be had upon application to the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

^b Except May 15–June 15.

^c Game animals or birds may be killed at any time for food or clothing by native Indians or Eskimo, or by miners or explorers in need of food, but game so killed can not be shipped or sold.

Arizona (1905) :*Close seasons.*

Male deer	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.
Female deer, spotted fawn, elk, sheep, goat	All the year.
Antelope, 6 years	Until Mar. 1, 1911.
Quail, bobwhite, partridge, grouse, pheasant, snipe, rail	Mar. 1-Oct. 15.
Introduced pheasant (Chinese, Japanese green, golden, ringneck) 6 years	Until Mar. 1, 1911.
Wild turkey	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.

Arkansas (1901-1907) :

Deer	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
Squirrel in Lee, Monroe, Phillips, and St. Francis counties	Dec. 1-May 1.
Quail or partridge	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
Pinnated grouse, prairie chicken	Dec. 1-Oct. 31.
Pheasants (Chinese, English), 10 years	Until Mar. 14, 1913.
Wild turkey	May 1-Sept. 1.
Dove	All the year.

California ^a (1901-1907) :

Male deer	Oct. 1-July 15.
Tree squirrel	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Female deer, fawn, elk, antelope, sheep	All the year.
Valley quail, partridge, plover, curlew, ibis, rail, shore birds	Feb. 15-Oct. 15.
Mountain quail	Feb. 15-Sept. 1.
Grouse, sage hen	To Sept. 1, 1909.
Pheasants, bobwhite, imported quail or partridge, swan	All the year.
Dove	Oct. 15-July 15.
Wilson snipe	Apr. 1-Oct. 15.
Duck	Feb. 15-Oct. 1.

Colorado (1899-1907) :

Deer	Oct. 21-Oct. 1.
Elk, 4 years	Until Nov. 1, 1911.
Antelope with horns, sheep with horns, 4 years	Until Oct. 15, 1911.
Antelope and sheep without horns	All the year.
Quail (bobwhite, crested), 13 years	Until 1920.
Wild turkey, pheasant, partridge, ptarmigan, wild pigeon, crane	All the year.
Grouse, prairie chicken	Oct. 2-Aug. 20.
Sage chicken	Oct. 2-Aug. 1.
Dove	Sept. 6-Aug. 15.
Plover, curlew	Oct. 31-Aug. 1.
Snipe, shore birds, duck, goose, brant, swan, waterfowl (see exception)	Apr. 16-Sept. 10.
<i>Exception:</i> Altitudes above 7,000 feet	
	May 2-Sept. 15

Connecticut (1901-1907) :

Deer, 10 years	Until June 1, 1911.
Gray squirrel, hare, rabbit	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock, pheasant (Chinese, Mongolian)	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
Dove	All the year.
Plover, Wilson or English snipe, bay snipe, sandpipers, shore birds, gallinule, mud hen, duck, goose, brant, swan	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Rail	Jan. 1-Sept. 12.

Delaware (1893-1905) :

Squirrel (other than red, and only in Kent and Newcastle counties), rabbit	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.
Quail, partridge, pheasant	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.
Dove	All the year.
Reedbird, ortolan or rail	Feb. 2-Sept. 1.
Duck (except wood duck), goose, brant, swan	Apr. 16-Oct. 1. ^b

District of Columbia ^c (1899-1906) :

Deer meat (sale or possession)	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Squirrel, rabbit (except English rabbit, Belgian hare)	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.

^a Seasons fixed by ordinances of boards of county supervisors are omitted.^b Wild fowl on Assawaman Bay and tributaries, Sussex County, May 1-Nov. 1, and on Mondays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays in the open season.^c Hunting prohibited in the District, by act of June 30, 1906, except on the marshes of the Eastern Branch above the Anacostia Bridge, and on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, provided no birds are shot within 200 yards of any bridge or dwelling.

District of Columbia (1899-1906)—Continued.*Close seasons.*

Quail or partridge-----	Mar. 15—Nov. 1.
Ruffed grouse or pheasant (except English, ringneck, or other imported pheasants raised in inclosures, sale or possession unrestricted), wild turkey-----	Dec. 26—Nov. 1.
Prairie chicken or pinnated grouse-----	Mar. 15—Sept. 1.
Dove-----	All the year.
Woodcock-----	Jan. 1—July 1.
Snipe, plover, duck, goose, brant-----	Apr. 1—Sept. 1.
Reedbird, marsh blackbird, rail or ortolan, other game birds not previously mentioned-----	Feb. 1—Sept. 1.

Florida ^a (1903) :

Deer-----	Feb. 1—Nov. 1.
Quail or partridge, wild turkey-----	Mar. 1—Nov. 1.
Duck-----	Apr. 1—Oct. 1.

Georgia (1903-1905) :

Deer-----	Jan. 1—Sept. 1.
Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey-----	Mar. 15—Nov. 1.
Dove, snipe, marsh hen-----	Mar. 15—Sept. 1.
Woodcock, wood duck or summer duck-----	Feb. 1—Sept. 1.

Hawaii (1905) :

Quail, pheasant-----	Mar. 1—Sept. 16.
Wild dove, wild pigeon-----	Feb. 1—July 1.
Imported birds-----	All the year.
Snipe, plover, turnstone, curlew, stilt, mud hen, migratory duck-----	May 1—Sept. 16.
Native wild duck, Hawaiian goose-----	Feb. 1—Sept. 16.

Idaho (1907) :

Deer, elk, sheep, goat-----	Jan. 1—Sept. 15.
Moose, caribou, antelope, buffalo-----	All the year.
Quail-----	Dec. 1—Nov. 1.
Grouse-----	Dec. 1—Aug. 15.
Partridge, pheasant, turtle dove, prairie chicken-----	Dec. 1—Sept. 1.
Sage hen-----	Dec. 1—Aug. 1.
Mongolian pheasant, Canada grouse or fool hen, swan, 4 years-----	Until Mar. 14, 1911.
Snipe, plover, duck, goose-----	Jan. 1—Sept. 15.

Illinois (1903-1907) :

Deer, ^b 10 years-----	Until May 28, 1917.
Squirrel (gray, red, fox, or black)-----	Nov. 16—July 1.
Quail-----	Dec. 20—Nov. 11.
Ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, Mexican blue quail, California mountain quail, California valley quail, Hungarian partridge, capercaillie, black grouse, 4 years-----	Until July 1, 1911.
Wild turkey, pheasants (copper or Soemmering, English, golden, green Japanese, Mongolian, ringneck, silver, tragopan, Reeves, Elliot, Hungarian, Swinhoe, Amherst, melanotte, impeyan, argus), partridge (black Indian, caccabis, chukar), sand grouse, 6 years-----	Until July 1, 1913.
Mourning dove, woodcock-----	Dec. 1—Aug. 1.
Jacksnipe or Wilson snipe, sand or other snipe, golden, upland, or other plover-----	May 2—Sept. 1.
Duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl-----	Apr. 16—Sept. 1.

Indiana (1905-1907) :

Deer ^c -----	All the year.
Squirrel-----	Oct. 1—July 1. ^d
Woodcock-----	Jan. 1—July 1. ^d
Quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, or pinnated grouse-----	Jan. 1—Nov. 10.
Pheasants, wild turkey, dove-----	All the year.

^a It is unlawful to kill game or game birds within 1 mile of West Palm Beach; similar regulations are in force at St. Augustine. Special seasons: Clay County, quail, wild turkey, Mar. 1—Nov. 1 and all but 2 days each week rest of year; Hernando County, deer, quail, Feb. 1—Dec. 1, wild turkey, Apr. 1—Mar. 1, dove, duck, Mar. 1—Dec. 1.

^b Deer raised in inclosure for market may be killed at any time.

^c Deer raised in private preserves may be killed at any time.

^d Unlawful to hunt any game except waterfowl Oct. 1—Nov. 10.

Indiana (1905-1907)—Continued.*Close seasons.*

Duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl..... Apr. 1-Sept. 1.

Iowa (1897-1907) :

Deer, elk All the year.
 Squirrel (gray, timber, or fox) Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
 Quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, wild turkey Dec. 15-Nov. 1.
 Pinnated grouse or prairie chicken Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
 Pheasants (English, Mongolian, Chinese, ringneck) Until Oct. 1, 1915.
 Turtle dove All the year.
 Woodcock Jan. 1-July 10.
 Sandpiper, plover, rail, marsh or beach birds, duck, goose, brant Apr. 15-Sept. 1.

Kansas (1903-1907) :

Red squirrel All the year.
 Quail Dec. 15-Nov. 15.
 Grouse, prairie chicken (see exception) Oct. 15-Sept. 15.

*Exception: Prairie chicken in Butler County, 3 years,**To Mar. 9, 1910*

Pheasants (English, Mongolian, or Chinese), Hungarian part-
 ridge, 6 years Until Feb. 27, 1913.
 Dove Sept. 15-Aug. 1.
 Plover Sept. 15-July 15.
 Duck, goose, brant Apr. 15-Sept. 1.

Kentucky (1894-1906) :

Deer Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
 Rabbit (except with dogs or snares) Sept. 15-Nov. 15.
 Squirrel (black, gray, or fox) Feb. 1-Nov. 15.^a
 Quail, partridge, pheasant Jan. 1-Nov. 15.
 Pheasants (English, ringneck, Mongolian, or Chinese) All the year
 Wild turkey Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
 Dove Feb. 1-Aug. 1.
 Woodcock Feb. 1-June 20.
 Wood duck, teal, or other duck, goose Apr. 1-Aug. 15.

Louisiana (1904-1908) :

Deer (female and young protected all the year) Local seasons.^b
 Quail, wood duck Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
 Prairie chicken, woodcock, 2 years Until Dec. 1, 1910.
 Male wild turkey (female protected all the year) Apr. 15-Nov. 1.
 Snipe, sandpiper (chorook and papabotte) May 15-Sept. 1.
 Dove Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
 Plover, fatler, curlew, rail (mud hen), gallinule, coot (poule
 d'eau), duck (except wood duck and blue-wing teal), goose,
 brant Mar. 1-Oct. 1.
 Blue-wing teal Apr. 15-Oct. 1.

Maine (1903-1907) :

Deer (see exceptions) Dec. 16-Oct. 1.

Exceptions: Androscoggin County *Nov. 1-Oct. 1*

Counties of Cumberland (females to 1909), Kennebec,
 Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc (except towns of Bath,
 West Bath, and Phippsburg, all the year), York (fe-
 males all the year), and Waldo Dec. 1-Nov. 1

Hancock County—In towns of Eden, Mount Desert,
 Southwest Harbor, and Tremont, Dec. 15-Nov. 15;
 Isle au Haut (on islands) until Feb. 13, 1913, and
 Swan Island until Dec. 15, 1908; otherwise as in
 State law.

Bull moose Dec. 1-Oct. 15.
 Cow and calf moose All the year.
 Caribou, 6 years Until Oct. 15, 1911.
 Squirrel (gray and black) Until May 1, 1911.
 Rabbit (except Hancock County) Apr. 1-Sept. 1.

^a Except June 15-Sept. 15.^b Close seasons for deer in Louisiana, not less than 7 months in length, to be fixed by police juries of the several parishes, but north of latitude 31° the period from May 1 to Aug. 15 to be always included.

Maine (1903-1907)—Continued.*Close seasons.*

Quail, dove	-----	All the year.
Ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock	-----	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.
Pheasant, black game, capercaillie, 10 years	-----	Until Apr. 28, 1913.
Snipe, sandpiper, plover	-----	May 1-Aug. 1.
Wood duck, dusky or black duck, teal, gadwall or gray duck, mallard, widgeon or baldpate, shoveler, pintail or sprigtail, redhead, scaup or greater bluebill, lesser scaup or lesser bluebill, golden-eye or whistle, bufflehead, ruddy duck or broadbill	-----	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Golden-eye (Hancock Co.); ducks (Lincoln Co.)		Feb. 1-Sept. 1
All ducks on the Kennebec River below Gardiner and in Merrymeeting Bay		Dec. 1-Sept. 1

Maryland^a (1898-1908) :

Squirrel	-----	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
Rabbit	-----	Dec. 25-Nov. 1.
Quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey	-----	Dec. 25-Nov. 1.
Pheasants (English, Mongolian)	-----	Dec. 25-Nov. 1.
Dove	-----	Dec. 25-Aug. 15.
Woodcock	-----	Dec. 25-Nov. 1. ^b
Snipe, plover	-----	May 1-Aug. 15.
Reedbird, sora (water rail or ortolan)	-----	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.
Duck, goose, brant, swan, and other wild fowl	-----	Apr. 10-Nov. 1.

Massachusetts (1902-1908) :

Deer, 2 years	-----	Until Nov. 1, 1910.
Gray squirrel	-----	Until Oct. 1, 1910.
Hare or rabbit	-----	Mar. 1-Oct. 1.
Quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock	-----	Nov. 1-Oct. 1.
Prairie chicken, dove, wild or passenger pigeon, pheasants (English, golden, Mongolian)	-----	All the year.
Heath hen, wood or summer duck, 5 years	-----	Until Sept. 1, 1911.
Bartramian sandpiper (upland plover)	-----	Until July 15, 1910.
Snipe, sandpiper, plover (except upland plover), rail, or any "shore," "marsh," or "beach" birds	-----	Mar. 1-July 15.
Black duck, teal	-----	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Other ducks	-----	May 20-Sept. 1.

Michigan^c (1905-1907) :

Deer (see exceptions)	-----	Dec. 1-Nov. 10.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Deer in red coat and fawn in spotted coat		All the year.
Arenac, Bay, Benzie, Cheboygan, Emmet, and Leelanau counties		Until 1912
Bois Blanc Island		Until 1918
Kalkaska County		Until 1910
Elk (see exception), moose, caribou, 8 years	-----	Until June 16, 1913.
<i>Exception:</i> Elk on Bois Blanc Island		Until 1918
Squirrel (black, fox, or gray)	-----	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.
Quail (bobwhite), ruffed grouse (partridge), spruce hen (see exception)	-----	Dec. 1-Oct. 15.
<i>Exception:</i> Upper Peninsula (ruffed grouse, spruce hen)		Dec. 1-Oct. 1
Pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), wild turkey, capercaillie, black game, hazel grouse, pheasants (English, Mongolian), wild pigeon	-----	Until 1910.
European partridge	-----	Until 1912.
Dove	-----	All the year.
Snipe, plover, woodcock, duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl (except that snipe, bluebill, canvasback, widgeon, redhead, pintail, whistler, spoonbill, butterball, and sawbill duck, goose, and brant may be hunted Mar. 2-Apr. 26, and goose and brant in Chippewa County at any time)	-----	Jan. 2-Sept. 1.

^a The seasons given are the most general. For all seasons under county laws, see Poster No. 18, "Close seasons for game, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, 1908," which may be had upon application to the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

^b Except July.

^c On Grand Island, Alger County, native deer, mule deer, blacktail deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, buffalo, native partridge, Manitoba grouse, dalripan (European ptarmigan), and ptarmigan are protected to June 7, 1910.

Minnesota (1905-1907) :*Close seasons.*

Deer, male moose-----	Dec. 1-Nov. 10.
Elk, female moose, caribou, fawn-----	All the year.
Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse (pheasant)-----	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
Sharp-tailed or white-breasted grouse, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, turtle dove, woodcock, snipe, upland plover, golden plover-----	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.
Pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian, golden, Reeves, Japanese, tragopan, Temminck)-----	Until Jan. 1, 1910.
Duck, goose, brant, or any aquatic fowl-----	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.

Mississippi (1906) :

Deer (spotted fawn all the year), bear-----	Mar. 1-Nov. 15.
Quail or partridge-----	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
Wild turkey (females all the year)-----	May 1-Jan. 1.
Dove-----	Mar. 1-Aug. 1.
Plover, tatler, chorook, grosbec, coot (poule d'eau), rail (mud hen), duck, goose, brant, swan-----	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.

Missouri (1907) :

Deer-----	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
Squirrels (gray, black, fox)-----	Jan. 1-June 1.
Quail (bobwhite, partridge)-----	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
Ruffed grouse (pheasant), pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), Mongolian, Chinese, and English pheasants, and other imported game birds-----	Until 1910.
Wild turkey-----	Feb. 1-Dec. 1.
Dove, woodcock, plover-----	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.
Snipe, duck, goose-----	May 1-Sept. 15.

Montana (1905-1907) :

Deer-----	Dec. 15-Sept. 1.
Elk, antelope, sheep, goat-----	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
Moose, caribou, bison or buffalo-----	All the year.
Quail, Chinese pheasant-----	All the year.
Pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken, sage hen, fool hen, grouse, turtle dove, duck, goose, brant, swan-----	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.

Nebraska (1901-1907) :

Deer, elk, antelope, squirrel (gray, red, fox, timber)-----	All the year.
Quail-----	Dec. 1-Nov. 15.
Partridge, pheasant, ptarmigan, English partridge, Belgian partridge, English pheasant, Chinese pheasant, English black cock, other imported game birds, wild turkey, curlew-----	All the year.
Prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse, wild pigeon, dove, plover-----	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.
Snipe, yellowlegs, crane, duck, goose, brant, or any game water-fowl-----	Apr. 11-Sept. 15.

Nevada ^a (1901-1903) :

Deer, antelope (males)-----	Nov. 15-Sept. 15.
Female deer and antelope, spotted fawn; all elk, caribou, sheep, goat-----	All the year.
Quail, grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock, snipe, plover, curlew, sandhill crane, duck-----	Mar. 1-Sept. 15.
Sage hen-----	Feb. 16-July 15.
Dove-----	Nov. 2-July 15.
Swan-----	All the year.

New Hampshire (1901-1907) :

Deer in Carroll and Coos counties-----	Dec. 1-Oct. 1
Deer in Grafton County-----	Dec. 15-Nov. 1
Deer in rest of State-----	Dec. 15-Dec. 1
Elk, moose, caribou-----	All the year.
Gray squirrel-----	Until Oct. 1, 1913.
Hare, rabbit-----	Mar. 1-Oct. 1.
Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, woodcock, Wilson snipe-----	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
Dove-----	All the year.

^a County commissioners may change dates of close seasons (without altering length) for deer, antelope, or sage hens, or lengthen close seasons for any other game in their respective counties.

New Hampshire (1901-1907)—Continued.*Close seasons.*

Killdeer, upland plover or Bartramian sandpiper, wood duck	Until Mar. 7, 1912.
Sandpiper, yellowlegs, plover, rail, duck (except sheldrake)	
("beach birds," teal, coot, may be shot in Rockingham County July 15—Feb. 1)	Feb. 1—Oct. 1.

New Jersey (1903-1908) :

Deer ^a 3 years	Until Nov. 10, 1909. ¹
Squirrel, rabbit—northern section ^b	Dec. 2—Oct. 15.
Squirrel, rabbit—southern section	Jan. 1—Nov. 15.
Quail, ruffed grouse (partridge), prairie chicken, English (ring- neck) pheasant, ^c wild turkey, woodcock—northern section ^b	Dec. 2—Oct. 15.
Quail, ruffed grouse (partridge), prairie chicken, English (ring- neck) pheasant, ^c wild turkey, woodcock—southern section	Jan. 1—Nov. 15.
Dove	All the year.
English or Wilson snipe (bog or jack snipe)	Jan. 1—Sept. 1. ^d
Surf (bay) snipe, sandpiper, yellowlegs, plover (except upland plover), curlew, all shore birds	Jan. 1—May 1.
Upland plover	Oct. 1—Aug. 1.
Reedbird, rail, marsh hen	Jan. 1—Sept. 1.
Duck, goose, brant, swan, or other wildfowl—northern section ^b	Jan. 2—Oct. 15.
Duck, swan—southern section	Mar. 16—Nov. 1.
Goose, brant—southern section	Mar. 26—Nov. 1.

New Mexico (1905-1907) :

Deer (with horns)	Dec. 1—Oct. 15.
Deer (without horns), elk, sheep	All the year.
Antelope, 5 years	Until Mar. 13, 1910.
Quail (native or crested)	Feb. 1—Oct. 1. ^e
Mountain grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey	Jan. 1—Oct. 1.
Bobwhite quail, pheasants, wild pigeon, 5 years	Until Mar. 13, 1910.
Ptarmigan	All the year.
Turtle dove	May 1—July 15.

New York (1908) :

Deer—Adirondack region ^f and Dutchess County	Nov. 1—Sept. 16.
Deer—rest of State (see exception)	All the year.
<i>Exception:</i> Towns of Cohecton, Tusten, Highland, Lumber- land, Forestburg, and Bethel in Sullivan County, and the town of Deer Park in Orange County	
Fawns, elk, moose, caribou, antelope	All the year.
Squirrel, black or gray (see exception)	Dec. 1—Oct. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Richmond and Steuben counties	
Hare, rabbit (see exception)	Dec. 1—Oct. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Clinton, Es- sex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Onondaga, Otsego, Saratoga, Saint Lawrence, Schoharie, Steuben, Warren, Washington, and Wyoming counties	
Quail (see exception)	Dec. 1—Nov. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Dutchess, Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester counties, 2 years	
	Until 1910

^a Not applicable to deer in game preserves or to possession of imported deer properly tagged.

^b The northern section comprises the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren; the southern section comprises the remaining counties of the State.

^c English or ringneck pheasants in established game preserves may be shot Oct. 1—Jan. 1 by the owners of such preserves or such persons as they may designate.

^d Except March and April.

^e County commissioners on petition of 25 resident householders in any precinct may extend the open season to April 1 in such precinct.

^f The Adirondack region comprises the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Saratoga, Saint Lawrence, Warren, and Washington, and that part of Jefferson, Lewis, and Oneida counties lying east of the Utica and Black River R. R. from Utica to Ogdensburg.

New York (1908)—Continued.*Close seasons.*

Grouse, woodcock (see exceptions) -----	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Grouse in Putnam, Rockland, Steuben, and Westchester counties, 2 years -----	
-----	Until 1910
Pheasants (Ringneck, English), 2 years (see exception) -----	Until 1910.
<i>Exception:</i> Dutchess County -----	
-----	Jan. 1-Nov. 1
Fulton County -----	Dec. 1-Sept. 16
Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, and Wayne counties (male pheasants may be killed Thursdays and Saturdays in October).	
Dove, wood duck -----	All the year.
Plover, Wilson or English snipe, jacksnipe, bay snipe, yellowlegs, surf bird, curlew, rail, water chicken, mud hen, gallinule, shore birds, duck, goose, brant, swan -----	Jan. 1-Sept. 16.

Long Island (1908) :

Deer shooting permitted only on first two Wednesdays and Fridays after first Tuesday of November (Nov. 4, 6, 11, 13, 1908).		
Squirrel (black or gray), hare, rabbit		Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
Quail, grouse, woodcock (see exceptions)		Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i>		
Quail on Robbins and Gardiners islands	Feb. 1-Oct. 15	
Woodcock on Robbins and Gardiners islands	Jan. 1-Aug. 1	
Pheasants (English, Mongolian, ringneck), in Suffolk County		Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
Dove		All the year.
Wilson or English snipe, jacksnipe, surf snipe, winter snipe, yellowlegs, willet, plover, ringneck, killdeer, oxeye, curlew		Jan. 1-July 16.
Gallinule, meadow hen, mud hen		Jan. 1-Aug. 16.
Duck, goose, swan		Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
Brant		May 1-Oct. 1.

North Carolina ^a (1905) :

Deer	Feb. 1-Oct. 1.
Quail, wild turkey, dove, lark, robin	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.

North Dakota (1901) :

Deer	Dec. 1-Nov. 10.
Elk, moose, caribou, buffalo, sheep	All the year.
Antelope, 10 years	Until Jan. 1, 1911.
Quail, pheasants (English, Chinese), sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock, swan	Oct. 15-Sept. 1.
Crane, duck, goose, brant	May 1-Sept. 1.

Ohio (1900-1908) :

Squirrel	Oct. 31-Oct. 1.
Rabbit	Dec. 5-Nov. 15.
Raccoon	Mar. 2-Nov. 1.
Quail	Dec. 5-Nov. 15.
Ruffed grouse, introduced pheasants, 5 years	Until Nov. 15, 1913.
Dove, woodcock	Dec. 5-Sept. 1.
Snipe, plover, shore birds, rail, coot or mud hen, duck, goose, swan	Jan. 1-Sept. 1. ^b

Oklahoma (1903) :

Deer, antelope	All the year.
Quail	Feb. 1-Oct. 15.
Grouse	All the year.
Prairie chicken, wild turkey	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Pheasants	Jan. 1-Dec. 1.
Dove, plover	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.

Oregon (1901-1907) :

Male deer (except in Baker, Coos, Curry, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa counties)			Nov. 1-July 15.
Coos and Curry counties			Oct. 15-July 15
Female deer (except in above counties)			Nov. 1-Sept. 1.
Coos and Curry counties			All the year

^a For seasons under county laws see Poster No. 18, "Close seasons for game, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina, 1908," which may be had upon application to the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

^b Except Mar. 1-Apr. 21; Sundays and Mondays are also closed seasons for ducks and other waterfowl.

Oregon (1901-1907)—Continued.*Close seasons.*

Spotted fawn-----	All the year.
Elk-----	Oct. 15—Sept. 15.
Silver gray squirrel (<i>Sciurus fessor</i>)-----	Jan. 1—Oct. 1.
Partridge (English or gray), capercaillie, moor hen, pheasant (silver, golden, copper, green Japanese, and Reeves), wild turkey, woodcock-----	Dec. 1—Oct. 1.
Prairie chicken (see exceptions)-----	Until Sept. 15, 1909.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Wasco County-----	Oct. 15—Aug. 1
Umatilla County-----	Dec. 1—Oct. 1
Dove-----	All the year.
Upland plover, rail-----	Jan. 1—Aug. 1.
Duck, goose, ^a swan (except in Lake County, Apr. 1—Aug. 15, and in Coos County, Feb. 1—Aug. 1)-----	Feb. 1—Sept. 1.
<i>West of Cascades:</i>	
Quail, bobwhite, partridge, grouse, native pheasant (ruffed grouse), ringneck (<i>China torquatus</i>) pheasant (see exceptions)-----	Dec. 1—Oct. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i>	
Tillamook County: Native pheasant (ruffed grouse), ringneck (<i>China torquatus</i>) pheasant-----	Dec. 1—Sept. 15
Blue grouse-----	Oct. 15—Aug. 1
Clatsop, Coos, Curry, and Josephine counties: Ringneck (<i>China torquatus</i>) pheasant-----	Dec. 1—Sept. 15
Jackson County: Ringneck (<i>China torquatus</i>) pheasant-----	All the year
<i>East of Cascades:</i>	
Quail (except in Wasco County, Oct. 15—Aug. 1, and Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Umatilla, and Wheeler counties, to Jan 1, 1912) hunting permitted only from second Saturday to third Tuesday in September (Sept. 12-15 in 1908).-----	
Native pheasant (ruffed grouse), grouse sage hen-----	Dec. 1—Aug. 15.
Pheasant-----	All the year.
Mongolian ringneck (<i>China torquatus</i>) pheasant (see exception)-----	Until Feb. 15, 1910.
<i>Exception:</i> Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Umatilla, and Wheeler counties-----	To Jan. 1, 1912

Pennsylvania (1905-1907) :

Deer (deer without horns protected all the year)-----	Dec. 1—Nov. 15.
Bear-----	Mar. 1—Oct. 1.
Squirrel-----	Dec. 1—Oct. 1.
Hare, rabbit-----	Dec. 1—Oct. 15.
Quail-----	Dec. 1—Nov. 1.
Ruffed grouse (pheasant), woodcock-----	Dec. 1—Oct. 1.
Prairie chicken, imported pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), wild turkey-----	Dec. 1—Oct. 15.
Wild pigeon-----	Until Apr. 22, 1915.
Dove, reedbird, rail, blackbird, sandpiper, tatler, curlew, or any shore bird-----	Jan. 1—Sept. 1.
Wilson snipe (jacksnipe)-----	May 1—Sept. 1.
Upland or grass plover-----	Dec. 1—July 15.
Coot or mud hen-----	Jan. 1—Sept. 1. ^b
Wild waterfowl—duck, goose, brant, swan, grebe-----	Apr. 10—Sept. 1.

Rhode Island (1900-1908) :

Deer-----	All the year. ^c
Gray squirrel, hare, rabbit-----	Jan. 1—Nov. 1.
Quail or bobwhite, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock-----	Jan. 1—Nov. 1.
Pheasant, 5 years-----	Until Oct. 15, 1910.
Dove-----	All the year.

^a Unlawful to kill geese at any time on islands or sand bars in the Columbia River east of the Cascades.

^b Except Apr. 1-16.

^c Tame deer kept in confinement may be killed by the owner at any time, or any deer injuring crops, by the owner or occupant of the premises under permit from secretary of state.

Rhode Island (1900-1908)—Continued.*Close seasons.*

Plover, snipe, yellow legs, peep, shore, marsh, and beach birds----	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.
Black duck and wood duck-----	Apr. 1-Aug. 15.

South Carolina (1902-1908) :

Deer (see exception)-----	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Darlington, Dorchester, Florence, Hampton, Horry, Kershaw, Marion, and Marlboro counties-----	
Quail, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock (see exception)-----	Feb. 1-Aug. 1
<i>Exception:</i> Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Fairfield, Georgetown, Hampton, Kershaw, Oconee, and Saluda counties-----	
	Apr. 1-Nov. 1

Mongolian pheasant, 4 years-----	Until Jan. 1, 1912.
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South Dakota (1903-1905) :

Deer, elk, buffalo, sheep-----	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.
Antelope, 10 years-----	Until Jan. 1, 1911.
Quail, ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock-----	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Dove-----	All the year.
Plover, curlew-----	May 15-Sept. 1.
Crane, duck, goose, brant-----	May 1-Sept. 1.

Tennessee (1903-1907) :

Deer (except Fentress County, Jan. 1-Dec. 1)-----	Until Oct. 1, 1911.
Squirrel-----	Mar. 1-June 1. ^a
Quail or partridge-----	Mar. 1-Nov. 15.
Grouse, pheasant (except English or ringneck pheasants), wild turkey, ^b meadowlark-----	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
Pheasant, English or ringneck-----	Jan. 1-Dec. 1.
Dove (see exception), teal, wood (summer) duck-----	Apr. 15-Aug. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Dove in Shelby County-----	
Robin, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, plover, tatter, willet, godwit, curlew, avocet, marsh blackbird, rail, coot, mud hen, duck (except teal and wood duck), goose, brant, swan-----	Mar. 1-July 15
	Apr. 15-Oct. 1.

Texas (1907) :

Deer (female deer and spotted fawn protected all the year)-----	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.
Antelope, sheep, 5 years-----	Until July 1, 1912.
Quail or partridge, dove-----	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.
Prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, pheasants (Mongolian, English), 5 years-----	Until July 1, 1912.
Wild turkey-----	Apr. 1-Nov. 1. ^c

Utah (1907) :

Deer with horns (see exception)-----	Nov. 1-Oct. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Nonresident not permitted to kill deer.	
Deer without horns, elk, antelope, sheep, any introduced game---	Until Mar. 23, 1911.
Quail (see exceptions), pinnated grouse, pheasants (English, Mongolian, Chinese)-----	All the year.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Quail in Garfield, Kane, and Washington counties-----	
	Feb. 1-Aug. 1
Quail in Davis, Salt Lake, and Weber counties,	
	Oct. 26-Oct. 14

^a *Special squirrel seasons:* Benton, Decatur, Wilson, Jan. 1-June 1; Carroll, Mar. 1-June 15; Carter, Mar. 1-July 15; Crockett, Weakley, Feb. 1-July 1; Fayette, Jan. 1-July 15; Gibson, Sevier, Feb. 1-June 1; Hardeman, Feb. 15-July 15; Haywood, Jan. 1-May 1; Henderson, Jan. 15-July 15; Lauderdale, Feb. 1-July 1; McNairy, Madison, Mar. 1-July 1; Robertson, Jan. 1-July 1; Shelby, Feb. 1-June 15; Stewart, Feb. 1-Aug. 1; Warren, Mar. 1-Oct. 1. Bedford, Blount, Cannon, Clay, Coffee, Cumberland, Dickson, Fentress, Giles, Greene, Hickman, Humphreys, Jackson, Knox, Lawrence, Lincoln, London, Marshall, Maury, Meigs, Moore, Overton, Perry, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Sequatchie, Sullivan, Van Buren, Washington, Wayne, White, Williamson, unprotected.

In Chester, Hardeman, Hardin, and McNairy counties anyone may kill squirrels on his own property at any time for his own use.

^b *Special wild turkey seasons:* Lauderdale, Jan. 1-Nov. 1; Dyer (gobblers), May 1-Nov. 1, (hens) Feb. 1-Nov. 1; Clay, Fentress, Overton, Pickett, May 1-Aug. 1.

^c See opinion of assistant attorney-general of Texas dated Sept. 17, 1907.

Utah (1907)—Continued.*Close seasons.*

Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, mourning dove-----	Dec. 1–Aug. 1.
Snipe, shore birds, duck, goose, brant, swan-----	Jan. 1–Oct. 1.

Vermont (1894–1906) :

Deer (with horns at least 3 inches long)-----	All the year except Oct. 26–31. ^a
Deer without horns 3 inches long, moose, caribou-----	All the year.
Gray squirrel-----	Dec. 1–Sept. 15.
Hare, rabbit-----	May 1–Sept. 15.
Quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock, English snipe, plover (other than upland)-----	Dec. 1–Sept. 15.
Pheasant, English partridge-----	Until Oct. 1, 1909.
Dove-----	All the year.
Upland plover-----	Dec. 1–Aug. 1.
Duck, goose-----	Jan. 1–Sept. 1.

Virginia^b (1903–1908) :

Deer-----	Dec. 1–Sept. 1.
Squirrel :	
Alexandria County (gray)-----	Until Sept. 1, 1910
Isle of Wight and Southampton counties (gray or fox),	Jan. 15–Sept. 1
Rabbit-----	Feb. 1–Nov. 1. ^c
Opossum :	
Halifax County-----	Feb. 1–Oct. 15
Quail or partridge, pheasant or grouse, wild turkey, woodcock (see exceptions)-----	Feb. 1–Nov. 1.
Exceptions: West of the Blue Ridge-----	Jan. 1–Nov. 1
Accomac and Northampton counties (pheasant, grouse—5 years)-----	Until Mar. 14, 1909
Pheasants (English, Mongolian), 5 years-----	Until Jan. 1, 1909.
Robin-----	Apr. 1–Feb. 15.
Snipe (except Wilson and robin snipe), sandpiper, plover, surf bird, willet, tatter, curlew, rail (except sora), gallinule, mud hen-----	Jan. 1–July 20.
Summer or wood duck-----	Jan. 1–Aug. 1.
Winter waterfowl-----	May 1–Oct. 15. ^d

Washington^e (1903–1907) :

Deer (see exceptions)-----	Dec. 15–Sept. 15.
Exceptions: Deer on islands, except those containing game preserves-----	Nov. 1–Oct. 1
Spotted fawn-----	All the year
Elk-----	Until Oct. 1, 1915.
Moose, caribou, antelope, sheep, goat (males)-----	Nov. 1–Sept. 15.
Moose, caribou, antelope, sheep, goat (females)-----	All the year.
Quail-----	Jan. 1–Oct. 1.
Bobwhite quail, Chinese or Mongolian pheasants in Okanogan County-----	Until Sept. 30, 1912
Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, native pheasant, ptarmigan (except east of Cascades, Nov. 15–Aug. 15; prairie chicken in Kittitas County, Oct. 1–Sept. 10)-----	Jan. 1–Sept. 1.
Pheasants (Chinese, Mongolian, or other imported pheasant)-----	Jan. 1–Oct. 1.
Dove-----	All the year.

^a Deer kept in private game preserves may be killed by the owners at any time.^b Boards of supervisors may shorten the open seasons in their counties and make other restrictions not repugnant to law "and may include in such protection other game not specifically mentioned in this section." Code 1904, sec. 2070a as amended in 1906.^c Residents of the State may kill rabbits on their own lands at any time.^d Wildfowl can not be hunted on Wednesdays and Saturdays on Back Bay, Princess Anne County.^e On Mercer Island, Lake Washington, game animals and birds are protected all the year.

Washington (1903-1907)—Continued.*Close seasons.*

Snipe, sand-hill crane, duck, swan (see exception)-----	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Goose, brant, or other waterfowl on Columbia and Snake rivers, or within half a mile of their shores, in Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Garfield, Klickitat, Kittitas, Wallawalla, Whitman, and Yakima counties--All the year	
Goose, brant (except as above)-----	May 1-Sept. 1.
Plover, rail-----	Mar. 1-Aug. 15.

West Virginia (1903) :

Deer (except spotted fawn, protected all the year)-----	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.
Squirrel, rabbit-----	Jan. 1-Sept. 15.
Quail or Virginia partridge-----	Dec. 20-Nov. 1.
Ruffed grouse, pheasant, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, wild turkey-----	Dec. 15-Oct. 15.
Dove-----	All the year.
Woodcock-----	Nov. 2-July 15.
Snipe-----	July 1-Mar. 1.
Duck, goose, brant-----	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.

Wisconsin (1898-1907) :

Deer (see exceptions)-----	Dec. 1-Nov. 11.
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Exceptions: Door County, 5 years----- Until Nov. 11, 1912

Adams, Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Crawford, Dane,
 Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa,
 Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse,
 Lafayette, Manitowoc, Marquette, Milwaukee, Mon-
 roe, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Richland, Rock,
 Sauk, Sheboygan, Vernon, Walworth, Washington,
 Waukesha, Waushara, and Winnebago counties-----

All the year

Moose-----	All the year.
Squirrel (gray, black, fox), rabbit-----	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Quail, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), 8 years-----	Until Oct. 1, 1915.
Partridge, woodcock, snipe, plover-----	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.
Prairie chicken, grouse in Adams, Barron, Burnett, Buffalo, Chip- pewa, Clark, Crawford, Dodge, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, Lafayette, Marquette, Monroe, Pepin, Polk, Portage, Richland, Rusk, Sawyer, St. Croix, Vernon, Washburn, Waushara, and Wood counties-----	Oct. 15-Oct. 1
Prairie chicken, grouse in rest of State-----	Until Sept. 2, 1915
Turtle dove, swan-----	All the year.
Rail or rice hen, duck, coot or mud hen-----	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Goose, brant-----	May 1-Sept. 1.

Wyoming (1903-1907) :

Deer, elk, antelope, sheep-----	Nov. 15-Sept. 15.
Moose, 9 years-----	Until Sept. 15, 1912.
Quail (bobwhite, California, Mexican), Mongolian pheasant, 5 years-----	Until Sept. 1, 1912.
Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage chicken-----	Sept. 15-Aug. 1.
Dove, swan-----	All the year.
Snipe, plover, green-shank, tatler, godwit, curlew, avocet, or other wader, duck, goose, brant-----	May 1-Sept. 1.

Alberta ^a (1906-1908) :

Deer, moose, caribou-----	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.
Elk or wapiti-----	Until Nov. 1, 1910.
Antelope-----	Nov. 1-Oct. 1.
Buffalo-----	All the year.
Sheep, goat-----	Until Oct. 1, 1909.
Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, pheasant (except English)-----	Nov. 1-Sept. 15. ^b
English pheasant-----	All the year.
Crane, snipe, sandpiper, plover, curlew, shore bird, rail, coot-----	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Duck, ^c swan-----	Jan. 1-Aug. 23.

^a North of latitude 55° any game animal or bird except elk and buffalo may be killed at any time if needed for food.

^b After 1908 the season will be Nov. 1-Oct. 1.

^c Except white winged scoters, which may be taken at any time north of Township 50.

British Columbia^a (1898-1908):*Close seasons.*

Deer (except fawns), sheep (except ewes and lambs), goat	Dec. 15-Sept. 1.
Fawns, ewes, and lambs	All the year.
Bull elk or wapiti, bull moose, bull caribou, hare	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Females and young of elk, moose, and caribou	All the year.
Quail, English partridge, pheasant, swan, and all imported game birds	All the year.
Grouse, prairie chicken, ptarmigan (see exception)	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Grouse and ptarmigan north of latitude 55°	
	Apr. 1-Sept. 15
Snipe, plover, duck (see exception)	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Duck, north of latitude 55°	
	Apr. 1-Sept. 15

Manitoba (1902-1908):

Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou or reindeer, antelope or cabri (males)	Dec. 15-Dec. 1.
Females and young of foregoing species and bison or buffalo	All the year.
Quail, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, plover (except upland plover)	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.
Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken	Nov. 1-Oct. 15.
Dove	All the year.
Pheasant, 5 years	Until Oct. 1, 1909.
Upland plover	Jan. 1-July 1.
Duck	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.

New Brunswick (1899-1907):

Deer, moose, caribou (cow and calf moose and cow caribou all the year)	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.
Partridge	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.
Pheasant	All the year.
Woodcock, snipe, teal, wood duck, dusky or black duck, goose, brant	Dec. 2-Sept. 1.
Shore or other birds on beaches, islands, or lagoons bordering tidal waters of Northumberland Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Bay of Chaleur	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.

Newfoundland^b (1902-1908):

Elk, moose, 10 years	Until Jan 1, 1912.
Caribou (except in a special region near Grand Lake, all the year)	Feb. 1-Aug. 1. ^c
Rabbit, hare	Dec. 15-Oct. 1. ^d
Ptarmigan, willow grouse or partridge, snipe, plover, curlew, or "other wild or migratory birds (except wild geese)"	Dec. 15-Oct. 1.
Capercaillie, black game, 10 years	Until Oct. 12, 1917.

Nova Scotia (1900-1908):

Deer, caribou, 4 years	Until Oct. 1, 1912.
Moose (see exceptions)	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> Cape Breton Island	
	Until Oct. 1, 1915
Calf moose under 1 year	All the year
Hare, rabbit	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.
Ruffed grouse or birch partridge	Nov. 1-Oct. 1.

^a The lieutenant-governor is empowered to make further restrictions in these seasons. Resident Indians (nonresidents not allowed to hunt) and farmers in "unorganized districts" may kill deer for immediate use as food, but Indians can kill does and fawns only Aug. 1-Feb. 1; free miners while engaged in placer mining or prospecting in unorganized districts, and surveying or engineering parties engaged in their duties may kill any game for food. The following special seasons have been made by orders in council: In the Okanagan electoral district prairie chickens, willow grouse, and blue grouse are protected until September 1, 1910; in the Lillooet and Cariboo electoral districts the open season for mountain sheep closes November 14 in each year; in the East Kootenay district moose are protected all the year; south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from the coast to Columbia River and from Revelstoke to the International Boundary, sheep are protected all the year; and in that part of the Lillooet district known as the Yalakom Mountain district (game reserve) all protected animals and birds and also geese are protected absolutely until October 4, 1917.

^b Poor settlers may kill any birds, except capercaillie and black game, at any time, for immediate consumption by themselves or their families.

^c Additional close season Oct. 1-21.

^d Snaring or trapping prohibited Mar. 1-Oct. 1.

Nova Scotia (1900-1908)—Continued.*Close seasons.*

Canada grouse (spruce partridge), chukar partridge, pheasant, capercaillie, black game	All the year.
Quail, sharp-tailed grouse, ptarmigan, heron, bittern, woodcock, plover, snipe, sandpiper, yellowlegs, curlew, beach birds, waders, teal, blue-winged duck (see exception) wood duck	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
<i>Exception:</i> Cumberland Co. (blue-winged duck) May 1-Sept. 1	
Pheasant	All the year.

Ontario ^a (1907) :

Deer (young protected all the year)	Nov. 16-Nov. 1. ^b
Elk or wapiti	All the year.
Moose, caribou, or reindeer (see exception)	Nov. 16-Oct. 16. ^c
<i>Exception:</i> Female moose and young moose and caribou	
	All the year
Squirrel (black or gray)	Dec. 2-Nov. 1.
Hare ^d	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.
Quail, wild turkey	Dec. 2-Nov. 1.
Prairie fowl, woodcock	Dec. 16-Sept. 15.
Grouse, partridge, capercaillie	Until Sept. 15, 1909.
Pheasants (English or Chinese), 3 years	Until Sept. 15, 1910.
Snipe, plover, rail, other shore birds or "waders"	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.
Dove	All the year. ^e
Goose, swan	May 1-Sept. 15.
Duck and other waterfowl (except goose and swan)	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.

Prince Edward Island (1906-1907) :

Hare, rabbit	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Partridge	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.
Plover, curlew	Jan. 1-July 15.
Woodcock, snipe	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Yellowlegs, shore and other birds along beaches or tidal marshes, teal, black, or bluewinged duck	Jan. 1-Aug. 20.
Goose	May 10-Sept. 15.
Brant	June 10-Oct. 1.

Quebec (1899-1908) :

<i>Zone 1.</i> ^f Deer, moose (see exceptions)	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
<i>Exceptions:</i> In Ottawa and Pontiac counties	
Cow moose and young deer and moose	All the year
Caribou (young protected all the year)	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
Hare	Feb. 1-Dec. 1.
Bear	July 1-Aug. 20.
Birch or swamp partridge	Dec. 15-Sept. 1.
White partridge or ptarmigan	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.
Woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, plover, tatler, curlew	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.
Widgeon, teal, duck (except sheldrake), loon, gull	Mar. 1-Sept. 1. ^g
<i>Zone 2.</i> Close seasons same as in Zone 1, except as follows :	
Caribou	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Hare	Mar. 1-Oct. 15.
Birch or swamp partridge	Feb. 1-Sept. 15.
White partridge or ptarmigan	Mar. 1-Nov. 15.

^a Lieutenant-governor in council may alter close seasons in region north and west of French River, Lake Nipissing, and Mattawa River, and in the vicinity of Rondeau Park, and close for a definite period seasons for any game animal or nonmigratory game bird whose numbers have diminished.

^b Persons who put or breed deer on their own lands, and their licensees, may hunt such deer Oct. 1-Nov. 16.

^c South of the Canadian Pacific R. R., between Mattawa and the Manitoba boundary, Nov. 16-Nov. 1.

^d Cottontail rabbits (wood hares) may be killed during close season when damaging trees or shrubs.

^e Under act for protection of insectivorous birds, Rev. Stats. 1897, ch. 289, sec. 3.

^f Zone No. 1 comprises the whole Province, except that part of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay east and north of the river Saguenay. Zone No. 2 comprises the excepted part of said counties.

^g Inhabitants of Zone 2 and Gaspé County may take these birds for food at any season except June 1-Aug. 1.

Saskatchewan ^a (1905-1907) :*Close seasons.*

Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou (females and young all the year)-----	Dec. 15-Dec. 1.
Antelope (young all the year)-----	Nov. 15-Oct. 1.
Buffalo-----	All the year.
Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, ptarmigan-----	Dec. 1-Sept. 15.
English pheasant-----	All the year.
Crane-----	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.
Snipe, sandpiper, plover, curlew, shore birds, rail, coot, duck, goose, swan-----	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.

Unorganized Territories ^b (Keewatin, Mackenzie, etc.), (1894-1906) :

Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou, goat-----	Apr. 1-Dec. 1. ^c
Buffalo-----	To Jan. 1, 1912.
Musk ox-----	Mar. 20-Oct. 15.
Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant-----	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.
Duck, goose, swan-----	Jan. 15-Sept. 1.

Yukon ^d (1902-1906) :

Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou, sheep, goat, musk ox-----	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.
Bison or buffalo-----	All the year.
Grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, pheasant-----	Mar. 15-Sept. 1.
Snipe, sandpiper, crane, duck, goose, swan-----	June 1-Aug. 10.

SHIPMENT OF GAME.

Shipment is the most important feature of the traffic in game. It has, likewise, a marked effect upon the perpetuation of game, and when permitted without limitation is a great factor in its rapid destruction. A realization of this fact has induced many of the States to prohibit export of all or certain kinds of game and in a few instances all transportation even within the State. The subject may be conveniently considered under the following subheads: "Federal laws," "Marking packages," and "State laws prohibiting export."

FEDERAL LAWS.

Federal laws affecting the shipment of game comprise the statutes regulating interstate commerce in game and the importation of birds from foreign countries and those providing for the protection of birds and game on territory under the immediate jurisdiction of the United States.

They comprise: (1) The Lacey Act, regulating the importation of game and its shipment from one State to another; (2) the tariff act, imposing duties on game, skins, and feathers imported from foreign countries; (3) the act regulating the introduction of eggs of game birds; (4) the game law of Alaska, and (5) provisions for protecting

^a Lieutenant-governor in council may extend close seasons over current year within limits on petition of 6 game guardians.

^b Indians, inhabitants, and travelers, explorers, and surveyors in need of food exempt. Governor in council may alter seasons.

^c Except July 15-Oct. 1.

^d Indians, explorers, surveyors, prospectors, miners, and travelers in need of food are exempt. Commissioner in council may alter seasons.

birds in the National parks,^a National forests, and other Government reservations. These laws are more fully discussed in Bulletin No. 16 of the Biological Survey, entitled "Digest of Game Laws for 1901" (pp. 69-79). The full text of several may be found in various circulars published by the Biological Survey: Circular No. 29 (1900) contains the Lacey Act, and Circular No. 66 (1908), the new Alaska game law, with the regulations now in force.

MARKING PACKAGES.

Section 4 of the Lacey Act requires every package containing game animals or birds when shipped in interstate commerce to be clearly marked so as to show the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents. The laws of Colorado, Connecticut, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Wisconsin, New Brunswick, and Ontario likewise require each package of fish or game to bear a statement indicating the contents. Such general statements as "game" or "birds" are not sufficient to show the nature of the contents; the *kind* of game should be shown, and also the *amount* in the package.

Some of the State laws are very explicit on the subject of marking. Nebraska requires all packages to be labeled with the address of the consignor and the amount of each kind of game contained in the package, and provides a fine of \$10 to \$50 for omission of these details. Ohio and North Carolina have similar requirements. Michigan and New York require all packages of game to be plainly marked on the outside with the names of the consignor and consignee, the initial point of billing and destination, and an itemized statement of the quantity of game contained therein. South Carolina requires the names of consignor, consignee, and owner, and a description of the contents. Wisconsin's requirements are similar, and heavy penalties are provided for violation. Mississippi directs that the package bear the names of consignor and consignee and an itemized statement of the species of game, and further provides that the contents must be packed so as to be readily seen. In Louisiana and Ontario packages must also be made so as to show the contents, besides bearing, on the outside, a description of the contents and the names and addresses of owners. Several States require big game and game birds carried by sportsmen to be marked with the owner's name, shipped as baggage, and transported open to view.

^a The law governing the Yellowstone Park prohibits any person, or any stage, express, or railway company from receiving for transportation animals, birds, or fish taken in the park, under a penalty not exceeding \$300. (28 Stat. L., ch. 72, sec. 4.)

Railroad and express companies should call the attention of their agents to these provisions, and insist that all packages be properly marked before shipment. In Nebraska, New York, South Carolina, and Wisconsin common carriers are prohibited, under heavy penalties, from receiving consignments of game not properly labeled. In Texas they may examine suspected packages, and in Arkansas they may cause them to be opened when necessary, and may refuse packages supposed to contain fish or game for export. In Michigan and Wisconsin packages of fish or game may be opened by game wardens, and if not properly marked may be confiscated.

STATE LAWS PROHIBITING EXPORT.

Since the constitutionality of the Connecticut statute prohibiting export of certain game was established by the Supreme Court in 1896^a nonexport laws have been generally adopted, and at the present time every State prohibits the export of certain kinds of game. (See fig. 3, p. 37.) In some States sportsmen are allowed to carry a limited amount of game out of the State under special restrictions, and exceptions to the laws prohibiting export are also made in the case of birds and animals intended for propagation.

Restrictions on shipment from the State have now become so stringent that all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River except two prohibit export of all game protected by local laws. Of the two exceptions, Iowa prohibits export of all game but shore birds, and Wyoming export of certain species. East of the Mississippi similar laws are in force in nearly all of the States north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and also in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The export of most if not all protected game taken within the State is prohibited in all these States except Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Illinois, and in these export of certain kinds of game is illegal.

Deer can be lawfully exported from only six States—Delaware (where they do not occur), Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Ohio. The export of deer hides is specially prohibited by the laws of Alaska, California, Florida, Minnesota, Wyoming, British Columbia, and Ontario; Wisconsin limits the export of green hides to the period from November 13 to December 3 of each year; Washington and British Columbia prohibit killing deer for hides; Oregon makes all hunting for hides dependent on permission of the State game and forestry warden; and New Brunswick and Newfoundland allow shipment of green hides only under license.

^a Geer v. Connecticut, 161 U. S., 519.

Among game birds the most general prohibition is that of the export of quail, which is now in force in every State and Territory, with two exceptions. In one of the excepted States, Wyoming, quail do not occur; in the other, Maryland, several counties prohibit their export. A number of States permit imported birds to be exported, however, and Colorado, Illinois, and Montana allow quail to be shipped from the State under permit. Besides these exceptions, 23 States, including Oregon (see table), permit nonresident hunters to take a limited number of birds out of the State; Maine, Montana, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and New Brunswick grant the same privilege to resident hunters.

Special attention is called to the following table, which contains a list of the game prohibited from export by each State and Territory:

Export of Game Prohibited.

Alabama:

Deer, squirrel, quail or partridge, ruffed grouse or pheasant, imported pheasant or other imported game bird, wild turkey, dove, rail, coot or mud hen, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, plover, curlew, shore birds, duck, goose, brant, swan.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may take with him or have carried to him, openly, game lawfully killed by him. State game and fish commissioner may issue permit to any person to capture, kill, or export game birds at any time, dead or alive, for scientific or propagating purposes.

Alaska:

Deer, moose, caribou, sheep, goat, bear, or hides of these animals; wild birds, except eagles, or any parts thereof.

Exceptions: Specimens may be exported under restrictions imposed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and trophies of big game under licenses issued by the Governor.*

Arizona:

Deer, elk, antelope, sheep, goat, quail, bobwhite, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, snipe, rail, duck, goose, brant.

Arkansas:

Deer (unless raised in captivity), wild turkey, wild fowl, game of any description, except rabbits, which must be shipped open to view. (Squirrels cannot be shipped out of Craighead, Dallas, Lafayette, and White counties.)

California:

Deer, deerskins, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, dove, wild pigeon, shore birds, plover, snipe, rail, curlew, ibis, duck.

Colorado:

Deer, elk, antelope, bison, buffalo, sheep, quail, partridge, grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, sage chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, pigeon, snipe, plover, curlew, shore birds, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan, waterfowl.

Exception: Game may be exported under permit from game commissioner if permit be attached and package plainly marked so as to show nature of contents. The following fees are charged for export permits: Elk, \$10; deer, \$5; antelope, \$5.

Connecticut:

Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock.

Delaware:

Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock (nonresidents also prohibited from shipping English snipe).

Florida:

Deer, deer hides, quail or partridge, wild turkey from county.

Georgia:

Quail or partridge.

* See p. 49 and also Circular No. 66, Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1908.

Idaho:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, buffalo, sheep, goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, dove, snipe, plover, duck, goose, swan.

Exception: Any hunter may export, under hunting license, animals lawfully taken; but each shipment must be accompanied by a sworn statement of number and date of license and fact that game was not procured contrary to law.

Illinois:

Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, duck, goose, brant, taken in the State.

Exceptions: Game may be exported under license from the State. Nonresident may take from State 50 birds killed by himself, if carried openly for inspection.

Indiana:

Deer, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, duck, goose, brant, and other waterfowl.

Exception: Nonresident may take from State 15 birds killed by himself, if carried openly for inspection, together with his license, or 45 if he has hunted for 3 or more days consecutively.

Iowa:

Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, duck, goose, brant.

Exception: Nonresident may take from State not more than 25 game birds or animals killed by himself, if carried openly for inspection.

Kansas:

Quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, dove, plover, duck, goose, brant.

Kentucky:

Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, killed in the State.

Louisiana:

Deer, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey, imported pheasant, dove, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper (chorook, papabotte), plover, tatter, curlew, rail (mud hen), gallinule, coot (poule d'eau), duck, goose, brant, alive or dead.

Exception: A sportsman may carry with him out of the State 1 deer and a limited number of birds of each kind, but not for sale.

Maine:

Deer, moose, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant, capercaillie, black game, plover, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, wood duck, dusky or black duck, teal, gadwall or gray duck, mallard, widgeon or baldpate, shoveler, pintail or sprigtail, redhead, scaup or greater bluebill, lesser-scaup or lesser bluebill, golden-eye or whistler, bufflehead, ruddy duck or broadbill.

Exceptions: A resident of the State may export 1 deer in a season if open to view, tagged to show name and address of owner and accompanied by him, and under shipping license 1 moose, 6 partridges, 10 woodcock, and 10 ducks lawfully killed by himself. A nonresident may export under hunting license 1 moose and 2 deer lawfully killed by himself and may take home 10 partridges, 10 ducks, and 10 woodcock. Any person may export a pair of game birds under a special 50-cent license.

Maryland: County provisions, as follows:

Allegany—All game, viz :—Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge or quail, pheasant, turkey, woodcock, duck, goose, brant, swan from county.

Anne Arundel—All game, viz :—Squirrel, rabbit, quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, snipe, plover, duck, goose, brant, swan from county.

Baltimore—Partridge, pheasant, woodcock from county.

Calvert—Rabbit, partridge, woodcock from county (for sale, barter, or trade).

Caroline—Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock from county.

Dorchester—Squirrel, rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock, dove (for sale).

Exception: Twelve quail or partridges, 6 squirrels, rabbits, woodcock, and doves may be taken out of the county as personal baggage, if carried openly and not intended for sale.

Frederick—Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock from county (for sale).

Garrett—Partridge (quail), pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock from county.

Exception: Nonresident may take out game killed under his hunting license.

Kent—Squirrel, rabbit, and all birds from county (for sale, except under license).

Montgomery—Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey from county (for sale).

Queen Anne—Rabbit, partridge, woodcock from county (for sale).

Somerset—All game, viz :—Squirrel, rabbit, quail or partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock, duck, goose from county.

Maryland—Continued.

Washington—Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, wild turkey from county (for sale).

Wicomico—Quail or partridge from Wicomico and Worcester counties considered as one territory.

Worcester—Rabbit, quail, woodcock from county.

Massachusetts:

Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock taken in the State; other game illegally taken in the State.

Exception: Nonresident may take 6 birds out of the State under his hunting license.

Michigan:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, squirrel, quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, spruce hen, Manitoba grouse, ptarmigan, Mongolian or English pheasant, wild turkey, dove, pigeon, snipe, plover, woodcock, duck, goose, brant, and other wild waterfowl.

Exceptions: (1) Game consigned to a point within the State may be transported outside the State if necessary to reach destination.

(2) Nonresident licensee may take out 1 deer under permit from State warden.

(3) Landowners and members of clubs owning game preserves may ship during open season under a \$10 permit from State warden 50 ducks or other migratory birds lawfully killed by them on their own premises.

Minnesota:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, hide or horns thereof, quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed or white-breasted grouse, ringneck or English pheasant, dove, snipe, duck, goose, brant, or any aquatic fowl.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may ship home in open season, under his license coupons, 1 deer and 25 birds lawfully taken by himself.

Mississippi:

Deer, bear, quail or partridge, wild turkey, dove, plover, tatter, chorook, grosbec, coot (poule d'eau), rail (mud hen), duck, goose, brant, swan.

Missouri:

Deer, squirrel, quail, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, woodcock, snipe, plover, duck, goose from county.

Exceptions: Any person may take 1 deer, 2 wild turkeys, 25 quail, and 25 ducks, lawfully killed by him, to his residence by the usual manner of travel. Deer or elk from private preserves may be exported dead or alive under a special 50-cent permit from the county game warden.

Montana:

Deer, elk, moose, buffalo, sheep, goat, quail, pheasant or partridge, prairie chicken, fool hen, sage hen, grouse, Chinese pheasant, duck, goose, brant, swan.

Exception: Game lawfully killed may be exported during the open season if accompanied by the owner, and when shipped by resident of State, by permit from State game and fish warden, or when shipped by nonresident of State, by hunting license; total shipment under one license not to exceed number allowed to be killed in one season; all packages to be plainly labeled to show nature of contents.

Nebraska:

Deer, elk, antelope, quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, sage chicken, wild turkey, pigeon, dove, snipe, plover, yellowlegs, curlew, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan.

Exception: Nonresident may ship 50 birds out of State under hunting license, but must give common carrier invoice of number and kind of birds, must have details of shipment marked on license, and must accompany the shipment.

Nevada:

Deer, elk, antelope, caribou, sheep, goat, quail, grouse, pheasant, sage chicken, prairie chicken, dove, woodcock, snipe, plover, curlew, sandhill crane, duck, goose.

New Hampshire:

Elk, moose, caribou, quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, pheasant, woodcock, Wilson snipe, dove, plover, yellowlegs, sandpiper, rail, duck (except sheldrake), and all "beach" birds.

Exception: Nonresident may export, under his hunting license, 2 deer and 12 birds, carried open to view, on notice of number and kind to the commissioner who issued the license.

* Blue Mountain Forest Association permitted to ship deer, elk, and moose killed in its preserve.

New Jersey:

Squirrel, hare, rabbit, quail or partridge, ruffed grouse or pheasant, pinnated grouse, English pheasant, ringneck pheasant, woodcock.

Exception: English or ringneck pheasants killed on preserves established prior to April 15, 1903, may be exported from the State.

New Mexico:

Deer, elk, antelope, sheep, native or crested quail, bobwhite quail, partridge, mountain grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, ptarmigan, wild turkey, turtle dove, wild pigeon for market.

New York:

Game or birds taken in the State, including deer (excepting head, feet, and skin), elk, antelope, moose, caribou, squirrel, hare, rabbit, quail, grouse, Mongolian and English pheasants, plover, Wilson or English snipe, woodcock, curlew, shore birds, rail, mud hen, gallinule, water chicken, duck, goose, brant, or swan.

Exception: Nonresident may export 1 deer under his hunting license.

North Carolina:^a

Quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, wild turkey, snipe, shore or beach bird, woodcock, taken in State.

Exception: Nonresident may take out of State under his hunting license 50 quail (partridges), 12 grouse, 2 turkeys, and 50 beach birds or snipe in a season.

North Dakota:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, buffalo, sheep, quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, English or Chinese pheasant, woodcock, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan.

Ohio:

Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, introduced pheasant, dove, woodcock, plover, snipe, shore birds, rail, coot (mud hen), duck, goose, swan taken in the State.

Exception: Nonresident may take with him from State under his hunting license 50 pieces of game.

Oklahoma:

Deer, antelope, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, imported pheasant, wild turkey, dove, plover.

Oregon:

Deer, antelope, elk, moose, sheep (or hides of said animals), quail or bobwhite, English or gray partridge, capercaillie, moor hen, grouse, sage hen, pheasant; Mongolian, silver, golden, copper, green Japanese, and Reeves pheasants; prairie chicken, wild turkey, woodcock, rail, upland plover, duck, goose, swan, or other wildfowl.

Exception: Any citizen of Washington may take one day's bag with him out of the State.

Pennsylvania:

Deer, squirrel, hare, rabbit, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant; English, Mongolian, or Chinese pheasant; wild turkey, redbird, plover, woodcock, rail, web-footed wildfowl, taken in State.

Rhode Island:

Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock.

South Carolina:

Deer, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, snipe, and other game birds or animals taken in the State.

Exception: Licensee may carry openly 2 deer, 50 partridges, 12 ruffed grouse, 4 wild turkeys, 50 beach birds, 50 ducks and geese in a season.

South Dakota:

Deer, elk, antelope, buffalo, sheep, quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, plover, curlew, woodcock, crane, duck, goose, brant.

Exception: Two deer, 1 elk, 1 buffalo, 1 mountain sheep, and not more than 15 birds not intended for commercial purposes may be shipped in open view during open season and 3 days thereafter, when tagged and accompanied by owner. In the case of big game, a certificate—good for 5 days—that such game was lawfully killed must be obtained from a justice of the peace and given to the carrier.

^a The following county laws are also in force: Brunswick, Dare, New Hanover—Wild fowl, March 10–November 10 from county. Catawba, Iredell, Surry, Swain—Quail from county.

Tennessee:

All State game, viz: Deer, squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, marsh blackbird, dove, meadowlark, robin, plover, snipe, woodcock, sandpiper, tatter, willet, curlew, godwit, avocet, rail, coot, mud hen, duck, goose, swan, brant.

Exception: Nonresident may take with him from the State 50 ducks or 30 pieces of other game, but must present to some officer or employee of common carrier his hunting license and sworn statement that his game is not for sale and will not be sold.

Texas:

All wild animals, wild birds, and wild fowl found in the State, including deer, antelope, mountain sheep, quail or partridge, grouse, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, Mongolian or English pheasant, wild turkey, dove, pigeon, plover, snipe, jacksnipe, curlew, duck, goose.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may take one day's bag out of State.

Utah:

Deer, elk, antelope, sheep, quail, partridge, prairie chicken, sage hen or grouse, pinnated grouse, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, or English pheasant, dove, snipe, shore bird, duck, goose, brant, swan, or any introduced game animal or bird.

Vermont:

Deer, gray squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, plover, English snipe, woodcock, duck, goose.

Exception: One deer may be exported during the open season and 10 days thereafter by a resident, if shipped open to view, properly labeled with the name of the owner and accompanied by him; and by a nonresident when his license, with shipping coupons attached, is presented to the transportation company.

Virginia:

Deer, venison, quail or partridge, pheasant or grouse, wild turkey, woodcock, plover, snipe, sandpiper, surf-bird, curlew, willet, tatter, rail (except sora), mud hen, gallinule, waterfowl.

Exceptions: During open season nonresident may, under his hunting license, take with him out of the State, or as baggage on the same conveyance, 1 deer, 50 quail or partridges, 10 pheasants or grouse, 3 wild turkeys, 30 waterfowl, and 25 of each, or 100 in all, of plover, snipe, sandpipers, willets, tatters, and curlew, if killed or captured by himself, and shipped open to view and plainly labeled with his name and address. Any citizen of State may ship from the State, as a gift and not for sale (which fact must be stated on shipping tag), 1 deer, 18 quail or partridges, 6 pheasants, 3 wild turkeys, and 12 waterfowl, if open to view and plainly labeled with names and address of donor and donee, and number of each kind of bird so shipped.

Washington:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, sheep or goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, ptarmigan, plover, rail, sandhill crane, snipe, duck, goose, brant, swan or any other game animal or bird of the State, including introduced bobwhite, California valley quail, mountain quail, and Old World pheasants.

Exception: Nonresident may export one season's limit of big game and one day's bag limit of birds under his hunting license, if accompanied by affidavit that the game was killed by him and is not for sale.

West Virginia:

Deer, quail, pheasant, ruffed grouse, wild turkey.

Wisconsin:

Deer, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, or English pheasant, dove, woodcock, plover, snipe, rail, wild duck, goose, brant, swan, or other aquatic fowl.

Exception: During open season nonresident may take out of State under his hunting license, in personal possession or as baggage or express, accompanying same to State line, 1 deer and not more than 30 game animals and birds of all kinds, provided packages are plainly marked so as to show the names and addresses of shipper and consignee and number of each kind of game, and, in case of deer, have proper coupons attached.

Wyoming:

Deer, elk, moose, antelope, mountain sheep, or green hides, teeth, or horns of any of said animals.

Exceptions: Smithsonian Institution or other well-known scientific institutions may export any game animals or birds, under permit of State game warden; mounted heads and stuffed specimens may be shipped out of State.

Export of 1 hide, 1 scalp, 1 head, and 1 pair of tusks of any big game except moose permitted upon affidavit that they were taken from animals lawfully killed and the payment of 25 cents to the justice of the peace of precinct where affiant lives and attachment of the tag issued by him; and a nonresident (or resident, when necessary to cross territory of another State to reach his home) may export under his hunting license carcasses, heads, antlers, scalps, skins, and teeth of any animals lawfully killed.

Alberta:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, buffalo, sheep, goat, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, pheasant, snipe, sandpiper, plover, curlew, shore bird, rail, coot, crane, duck, goose, swan.

Exceptions: Minister of Agriculture on receipt of a \$5 fee may grant a permit to export for propagation or scientific purposes one pair of each species of big game and game birds. The Lieutenant-Governor in council may grant permits for a greater number. The Minister of agriculture may also issue permits for export of game for other purposes at the rate of \$5 for each head of big game and \$1 per dozen for game birds. The holder of a general nonresident license may take with him out of the Province as trophies, heads, skins, and hoofs of big game legally killed by him.

British Columbia:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, sheep, goat, hare, quail, partridge (English), pheasant, grouse, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, snipe, plover, duck, swan.

Exceptions: Heads, horns, and skins of big game lawfully killed by the shipper may be shipped under his hunting license. Any animal or bird, dead or alive, may be exported for scientific, zoological, or government purposes under permit by provincial secretary.

Manitoba:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, quail, grouse, partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant, plover, snipe, sandpiper, woodcock, duck.

Exception: Minister of agriculture and immigration may issue permit to export heads and skins of 2 of each species of game animals, and any game birds, except grouse, prairie chicken, and partridge, but not more than 100 geese and swans, or 50 ducks. (No export of ducks permitted before October 1.)

New Brunswick:

Deer, moose, caribou, or any portion thereof; partridge, pheasant, woodcock, snipe, wood duck, dusky (black) duck, teal, goose, brant.

Exception: Surveyor-general may issue special license to export game alive or dead.

Newfoundland:

Caribou (antlers, heads, or skins), or partridge, willow or other grouse for sale.

Exceptions: Minister of marine and fisheries may issue special licenses to export game for breeding or scientific purposes. Nonresident may export 3 stag caribou under hunting license and export permit (fee, 50 cents); resident may export antlers, head, or skin of caribou under export permit; but not, in either case, for sale.

Nova Scotia:

All game protected by the Province, viz: Red deer, American elk, moose, moose skin, caribou, caribou skin, hare, rabbit, quail, Canada grouse (spruce partridge), ruffed grouse (birch partridge), pheasant, black cock, capercaillie, ptarmigan, sharp-tailed grouse, woodcock, snipe, plover, curlew, yellowlegs, beach birds, all waders and sandpipers, blue-winged duck, teal, wood duck, American scoter (black coot), surf scoter (sea coot), American eider, king eider, harlequin duck, old squaw, whistler, American scaup duck, lesser scaup duck (bluebill), white-winged coot, American widgeon, gannet, goose, brant, heron, bittern, loon, gull, least tern, stormy petrel.

Exceptions: Holder of general license may take with him, out of Province, one moose lawfully shot by himself; and mounted heads and dressed skins or live mammals or birds for propagation may be exported under permit from Provincial secretary.

* Except in the case of partridge the prohibition applies only to common carriers.

Ontario:

All wild game animals and birds.

Exceptions: Two deer, 1 bull moose, 1 bull caribou, and 100 ducks may be exported under nonresident hunting license, if shipping coupon and, if required, affidavit of lawful killing, be attached and contents of packages be open to view. Lawfully imported game and deer, moose, elk, or caribou held by private ownership may be exported.

Prince Edward Island:

All game except geese and brant.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may carry out of Province 12 birds killed by himself.

Quebec:

Native deer, moose, caribou, or parts thereof, except under permit from Minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries (fee not to exceed \$5) under tags attached to nonresident licenses, and not later than 15 days after close of season.

Saskatchewan:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, buffalo, sheep, goat, antelope, grouse, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, pheasant, snipe, sandpiper, plover, curlew, shore bird, rail, coot, crane, duck, goose, swan.

Exceptions: Commissioner of agriculture may grant permits to export for propagation for public parks and zoological gardens or scientific purposes 1 pair of each species of big game and game birds upon payment of \$5, or a specified number on application of another Province or State. The holder of a general nonresident license may take with him out of the Province as trophies heads, skins, and hoofs of big game which he has legally killed.

Canada also has a general law prohibiting export of deer (except those raised on private preserves), wild turkeys, quail, partridges, prairie fowl, and woodcock, and permitting each nonresident to export two deer in a year at certain ports within fifteen days after the close of the open season, under permit of the collector of customs of the port from which export is made. The ports of export are: Halifax and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Macadam Junction, New Brunswick; Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa, Quebec; Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, and Port Arthur, Ontario; and such others as the minister of customs may designate.

Those who visit Canada to hunt, camp, etc., must deposit with the customs officer at the port of entry an amount equal to the duty (30 per cent of appraised value) on their guns, canoes, tents, cooking utensils, and kodaks. If these articles are taken out within six months at the same port, the deposit will be returned. But members of shooting or fishing clubs that own preserves in Canada and have filed a guaranty with the Canadian commissioner of customs may present club membership certificates in lieu of making the deposit. They must, however, pay duty on all ammunition and provisions.

SALE.

Legislation restricting the sale of game is passing through a transition stage. Some States prohibit the sale of game throughout the year, others only in close season, and between these extremes may be found all gradations and exceptions, such as restrictions prohibiting sale of game outside the State or for export, and exemptions allowing sale for a few days in the close season. The difficulty of tabulating

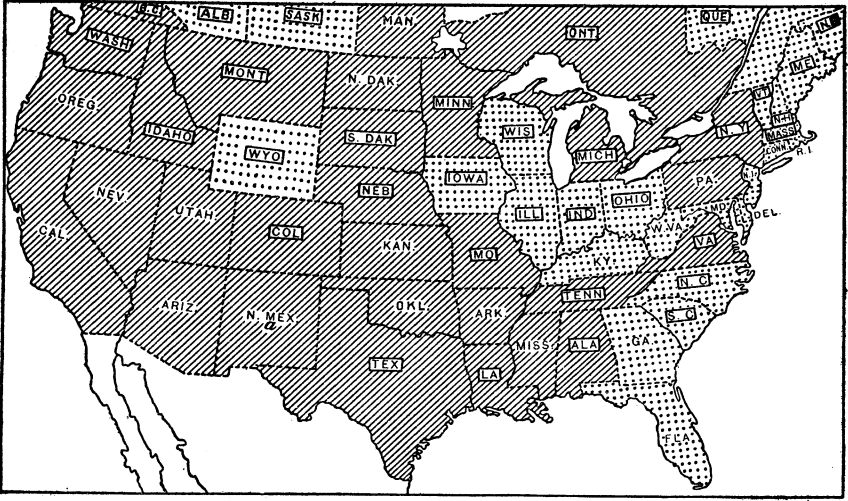


FIG. 3.—States and Provinces which prohibit export of game.

Ruled areas indicate States which prohibit export of any game; dotted areas, States which prohibit export of certain kinds of game. Inclosed names indicate special exceptions permitting nonresident hunters to take out a limited amount of game. The letter *a* indicates prohibition of export for sale only. Alaska and Nova Scotia prohibit export of any game; Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island export of certain species. All permit non-resident licensees to take out game. (For details, see pp. 30–36.)

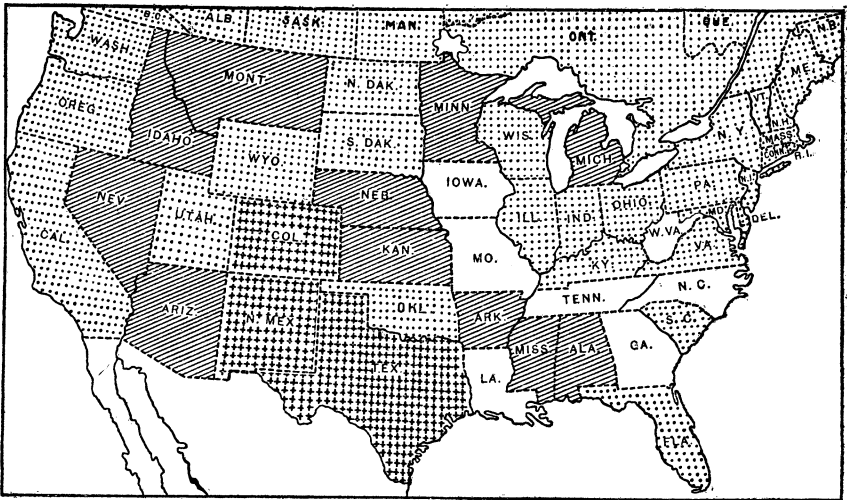


FIG. 4. States and Provinces which prohibit sale of game throughout the year.

Ruled areas indicate States prohibiting sale (resale in Nevada) of all protected game; crossed areas, States prohibiting sale of all protected game taken in the State, and dotted areas, States prohibiting sale (resale in Delaware) of certain game. Newfoundland and Nova Scotia prohibit sale of certain game. (For details, see pp. 39–42.)

MAPS SHOWING RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT AND SALE IN 1908.

such regulations is increased by the fact that in addition to the special sale laws, close seasons, and provisions regarding possession must be taken into consideration. In consulting the following summary, therefore, it will be necessary to bear in mind three different classes of restrictions: "Sale in close season," "Sale in open season," and "Sale prohibited all the year."

SALE IN CLOSE SEASON.

In general, the sale of game is prohibited during the close season, but a brief additional open period is sometimes provided in order to permit dealers to close out stock on hand at the end of the hunting season. In Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, New York, Tennessee, and British Columbia the sale season includes the open season and the following five days for all or certain kinds of game. An extension of ten days for sale is added to the open season in New Brunswick; fifteen days in Alaska, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Quebec; thirty days (for imported ruffed grouse) in Pennsylvania; sixty days in Yukon; three months (for goose and brant) in New Brunswick; and until the following 1st of January in Ontario.

SALE IN OPEN SEASON.

In order to counteract a tendency on the part of market hunters to anticipate the opening of the season, the sale of certain game is sometimes prohibited at the beginning of the open season, as during the first two days in Illinois, the first three in Nova Scotia and Quebec, and the first month in British Columbia. Washington permits the sale of snipe and wild fowl (which may be killed from September 1 to March 1) only during November and then not more than 25 in a day.

SALE PROHIBITED ALL THE YEAR.

Forty-four States and Territories^a and most of the Provinces of Canada now prohibit sale of all or certain kinds of game at all seasons. (See fig. 4, p. 37.) In Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Texas the sale, and in Nevada the resale, of all game protected by the State law is prohibited; in South Dakota, of all big game; in Wisconsin, of all game except rabbits and squirrels; in California, Utah, Washington, and Manitoba, of all big game and upland game. In a few instances prohibitions against the sale of certain game are so general as to afford protection over a considerable area in adjoining States. Thus, ruffed grouse can not be sold in any State

^a Omitting Tennessee and North Carolina, which prohibit sale in only a few of their counties, and Alaska, which prohibits sale of only heads, skins, and trophies.

or Province along the Canadian border except Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Brunswick, and Quebec, nor in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, or Wisconsin. Practically every State in which prairie chickens occur now prohibits their sale or export. Hence exposure of these birds for sale in any State where they do not occur, as in any city east of Indianapolis, is strong indication of violation of law.

The following table shows the kinds of game, sale of which is prohibited throughout the year. The sale of all other game is so generally prohibited during the close season as to render a detailed enumeration unnecessary, but when an extension of a few days is added to the open season or a special season is provided for either possession or sale, attention is called to this exemption under the heading "Permitted."

Sale of Game Prohibited throughout the Year.

Alabama:

All game protected by the State.

Alaska:

Heads, hides, and skins of all protected game.

Permitted: Carcasses of all game may be sold during the open season and 15 days thereafter.

Arizona:

Deer, elk, antelope, sheep, goat (or meat, hide, head, or horns of said animals), quail, bobwhite, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, snipe, rail, duck, goose, brant.

Arkansas:

All "game, wild fowl, or birds whatsoever," except deer raised in captivity, bears, rabbits, opossums, raccoons, and squirrels.*

California:

Deer meat and hides of female deer, or those from which evidence of sex has been removed, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, sage hen, dove, ibis, snipe, plover, rail, or shore birds.

Colorado:

All game taken in the State.

Permitted: Domestic game may be sold by hotels, restaurants, etc., during the open season and five days thereafter, or during the limits of a storage permit. Imported game (under license) and game taken from licensed private parks and lakes may be sold at any time if accompanied by an invoice.

Connecticut:

Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock, until October 1, 1911.

Delaware:

Quail, partridge, pheasant; buying for sale prohibited.

Florida:

Deer, deer hides, quail or partridge, wild turkey.

Idaho:

All game protected by the State.

Illinois:

Deer, squirrel (gray, red, fox, black), quail, Mexican blue quail, California mountain quail, California valley quail, ruffed grouse (pheasant), pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), pheasant (English ringneck, Chinese ringneck, green (Japanese), copper (Soemmerring), tropogan [tragopan], silver, golden, Reeves, Elliot, Hungarian, Swinhoe, Amherst, melanotte, impeyan, argus); partridge (Hungarian, black Indian, caccabis, chukar), sand grouse; capercaillie, heath grouse (black grouse), wild turkey, duck, goose, brant, coot, rail.

* Squirrels killed in Ouachita and Union counties can not be sold, and no squirrels can be sold in Craighead, Dallas, and Lafayette counties.

Illinois—Continued.

Permitted: Deer bred in inclosures for market may be sold at any time; cock pheasants may be sold by breeders (under permit of State game commissioner) in November and December, doves, woodcock, snipe, plover, coot, and rail may be sold from the third day of the open season to the fifth day of the close season; and game imported from other States from October 1 to February 1.

Indiana:

Quail.

Iowa:

Permitted: All game may be sold during the open season and five days thereafter.

Kansas:

Red squirrel, quail, partridge, grouse, pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), pheasant, dove, plover, duck, goose, brant (buying also prohibited).

Kentucky:

Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, killed in the State.

Louisiana:

Permitted: Game birds may be sold during open season, but not later than March 1.

Maine:

Deer, moose, or game birds for export. Ruffed grouse, woodcock, all protected ducks, for any purpose.

Permitted: Deer may be sold by local dealers under license.

Maryland:

Anne Arundel—All game except squirrel, rabbit, and raccoon.

Baltimore—Partridge, pheasant, woodcock for export.

Calvert—Rabbit, quail, woodcock for export for sale.

Frederick—Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, taken in county.

Montgomery—Partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, for export.

Somerset—Rabbit, quail or partridge, woodcock, dead or alive, for any other purpose than as food within the county or for propagation; or any game for export.

Washington—Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock.

Wicomico—Quail or partridge for export (from Wicomico and Worcester counties considered as one territory).

Worcester—Rabbit, quail, woodcock (except to consumer).

Permitted: Baltimore City—Ruffed grouse may be sold October 1–December 25.

Massachusetts:

Deer, gray squirrel, and quail taken in the State, ruffed grouse, heath hen, prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse, woodcock, and wood duck.

Permitted: Dealers or persons in the cold-storage business may sell imported quail lawfully obtained during November and December, and may sell at any time hares or rabbits lawfully secured. Live quail for propagation may be sold under permit.

Michigan:

All game protected by the State.

Minnesota:

All game protected by the State.

Mississippi:

All game protected by the State.

Missouri:

All game protected by the State.

Permitted: Game lawfully secured may be sold in county of capture. Imported game may be sold during open season.

Montana:

All game protected by the State.

Nebraska:

All game protected by the State.

Nevada:

Resale of all game.

New Hampshire:

Ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock.

New Jersey:

Deer taken in the State until November 10, 1909.

Permitted: All other game may be sold during the open season and, if native game, fifteen days thereafter.

New Mexico:

Deer, elk, antelope, sheep, native or crested and bobwhite quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, ptarmigan, wild turkey, turtle dove, wild pigeon, killed in the Territory.

New York:

Quail, grouse, and woodcock taken in the State.

Permitted: Deer may be sold from September 16 to November 6. Moose, elk, caribou, and antelope imported or killed in a private park by the owner during the open season for deer may be sold at any time; and imported quail, grouse, and woodcock under bond during the open season and until January 3. Pheasants bred or liberated in Dutchess and Suffolk counties may be possessed at any season in Greater New York for consumption, but not for sale. Ducks, geese, brant, and swans may be possessed during the open season and until March 1. On Long Island ducks, geese, and swans may be possessed from October 1 to March 1, and brant until May 1. Squirrels, hares, and rabbits, quail, grouse, and woodcock lawfully taken on Long Island may be possessed in the city of New York during the open season in the State at large.

North Dakota:

Deer, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse, woodcock.

Ohio:

Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, introduced pheasants, dove, woodcock, snipe, plover, shore bird, rail, duck, goose, swan, coot (mud hen).

Oklahoma:

Deer, antelope, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, wild turkey, dove.

Oregon:

Deer, elk, moose, sheep, silver-gray squirrel, quail, bobwhite quail, partridge, grouse, ruffed grouse, capercaillie, moor hen, pheasant (silver, golden, copper, green Japanese, Reeves, and ringneck), wild turkey, woodcock, upland plover, rail, duck, swan.

Permitted: Five deerskins, properly tagged, may be sold in a season by the hunter who originally secured them. Tags not issued after first five days of close season.

Pennsylvania:

Deer, quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, taken in the State; wild turkey and woodcock (wherever taken).

Permitted: Squirrel, rabbit or hare, bear, dove, reedbird, blackbird, upland plover, Wilson or jack snipe, sandpiper, tatter, curlew, or any other shore bird, rail, coot or mud hen, duck, goose, brant, and swan taken in the State may be sold during the open season and fifteen days thereafter; ruffed grouse taken outside of the State may be sold during the open season and thirty days thereafter.

Rhode Island:

Quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant, woodcock.

South Carolina:

Quail or partridge taken in the State, until Feb. 20, 1912; Mongolian or other pheasant, wild turkey, and woodcock, taken in the State, until March 1, 1911.

South Dakota:

Deer, elk, buffalo, sheep.

Permitted: Skins, heads, and antlers of animals lawfully killed may be sold at any time.

Tennessee:

Dyer County—Wild turkey.

Permitted: All game may be sold in the State during the open season and five days thereafter.

Texas:

All game animals, hides and horns, wild birds, and wild fowl found in the State.

Utah:

Deer, elk, antelope, sheep, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, and English pheasant, dove.

Permitted: 25 in all of shorebirds and waterfowl may be sold in a day to private parties.

Vermont:

Quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant or English partridge, plover, English snipe, woodcock, duck, goose.^a

Virginia:

Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, woodcock, English or Mongolian pheasant (except for propagation) until January 1, 1909.

Carroll, Grayson, Greensville, Patrick, Sussex counties—Quail or partridge taken in county.

Clarke County—Quail, rabbit, squirrel, pheasant, wild turkey (outside of county).

^a Game from private game preserves stocked at owner's expense may be sold at any time.

Virginia—Continued.

Frederick, Shenandoah counties—Quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, woodcock (prohibition applies only to nonresidents of Virginia).

Page County—Quail (for export).

Washington:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, sheep, goat, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, ptarmigan, pheasant, Chinese or Mongolian pheasant, sand-hill crane, plover, rail, swan, and all other game birds except ducks, geese, and brant.

Permitted: Ducks, geese, and brant may be sold during November, but only 25 in a day.

Wisconsin:

Venison, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, or English pheasant, snipe, plover, woodcock, duck, goose, brant, or other aquatic bird.

Wyoming:

Deer, elk, moose, antelope, sheep, or skins, heads, antlers, or teeth thereof.

Permitted: Sale of 1 hide, 1 scalp, and 1 head of any big game, except moose, and 1 pair of elk tusks, on affidavit that they were taken from animals lawfully killed.

Alberta:

All game.

Permitted: The flesh of big game and game birds may be sold at any time under \$10 license. Heads of big game before being sold must be stamped by minister of agriculture at fees of \$5 for elk, caribou, moose, and sheep, and \$2 for deer, antelope, and goat.

British Columbia:

Elk, quail, grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, English partridge, pheasant, swan, female and young of deer, moose, caribou, or sheep, heads of moose, caribou, and sheep; also male deer on Vancouver Island.

Permitted: Male deer after September 1; male moose, caribou, sheep, goats, and hares after October 1; and snipe, plover, and ducks may be sold during the open season and five days thereafter.

Manitoba:

Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope (except heads and hides), quail, grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken, woodcock, plover, snipe, sandpiper.

Permitted: Possession of grouse, prairie chickens, and partridges allowed for forty-five days, and of ducks for three months, after close of hunting season.

New Brunswick:

Permitted: Geese and brant may be sold during the open season and until March 1, and all other game during the open season and (under license from game warden) ten days thereafter.

Newfoundland:

Capercaillie, black game.

Permitted: Caribou may be sold from August 1 to January 1.

Nova Scotia:

Deer, caribou to 1912, pheasant, blackcock, capercaillie, Canada grouse (spruce partridge), chukar partridge.

Permitted: Moose may be sold from October 1 to December 10. Any game bird other than those above mentioned during the open season with the exception of the first three days.

Ontario:

Quail, partridge, woodcock, snipe, subject to regulations of Lieutenant-governor in council.

Permitted: All other native game may be sold during the open season ^a by the person killing it and by dealers during open season and until the following January 1 under license. Imported game may be sold under special regulations and licenses.

Quebec: ^b

Birch or swamp partridge, woodcock, until October 1, 1910.

Permitted: All other game may be sold during the open season and fifteen days after the close thereof. Hotels, restaurants, and clubs may serve, under license, all game lawfully taken, except birch or swamp partridge and woodcock. Skins and heads of animals lawfully taken and animals kept alive may be sold.

Saskatchewan:

Sheep, goat, or prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant, ptarmigan, or other member of the Gallinæ, unless captured by the owner.

Yukon:

Permitted: Deer, elk, moose, caribou, bison, musk oxen, sheep, and goats may be sold during the open season and sixty days thereafter.

^a Seasons depend on regulations of game commission

^b Lieutenant-governor in council may prohibit sale of any game for 3 years or less or prolong any existing period of prohibition for 3 years or less.

LIMITS.

Laws limiting the amount of game which can be killed in a day or a season are of comparatively recent origin. One of the first statutes of the kind was that passed in Iowa in 1878 (ch. 156, sec. 3), limiting the killing or possession of prairie chickens, snipe, woodcock, quail, and ruffed grouse to 25 in a day.^a Maine in 1883 (ch. 185, sec. 1) limited the number of big game which an individual might kill in a season to 1 moose, 2 caribou, and 3 deer; and New York in 1886 (ch. 194, sec. 1), likewise limited the number of deer to 3. In the last thirty years laws of this kind have been generally adopted and are now in force in all except 9 States. In spite of the objection often urged against such statutes—that they are impossible of enforcement and easily evaded—experience has shown them to constitute one of the most effective features of modern game legislation. They have been tested in the courts and upheld by the supreme courts of several States, notably those of Maine and Wisconsin.^b

When restrictions on limits are extended to possession and shipment as well as killing, and the total amount of game allowed a party made less than the quantity allowed the individual members of the party, little difficulty is experienced in enforcing the statute. Moreover, among law-abiding sportsmen the incentive to make large bags is removed when the act is declared illegal. The bag-limit law has entirely changed the character of the hunting in some States, where, instead of attempting to kill the largest possible number of birds, the effort of the sportsman is now directed toward obtaining the limit in the shortest possible time.

In recent years bag limits have been materially reduced, and only a few States now allow more than 2 deer a season or 1 head of other big game, while the usual limits per day in the case of birds are 10 grouse or woodcock, 15 quail, and 25 waterfowl. In Canada, where the country is not so closely settled, bag limits on birds are fewer and those on big game more liberal than in the United States.

Limits Fixed by Law for the Capture of Game.

Alabama:

One deer, 2 turkeys, 25 of each other kind of birds a day.

Alaska:

Two moose, 3 each of caribou, sheep, and brown bears a season; 25 grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds or waterfowl a day.

Arizona:

Three deer a season, 25 quail a day.

Arkansas:

No limits, except in Desha County, in which the limit is 4 deer a season, or an average of 1 deer to each member of a hunting party.

^a This statute was, however, preceded by one enacted in 1874 limiting the shipment of game birds to one dozen a day, provided the birds were not shipped for sale (ch. 69, sec. 1).

^b See *Allen v. Leighton*, 32 Atl., 877 (Maine, 1895); *State v. Nergaard*, 102 N. W., 899 (Wisconsin, 1905).

California:

Two deer a season; 25 each of quail, partridges, snipe, plover, curlew, shore birds, rail, ibises, and doves, and 35 ducks a day.

Colorado:

One deer a season; 25 ducks a day, 50 in possession at once; 25 other birds a day, 50 in possession at once.

Connecticut:

Five ruffed grouse a day, 36 a year; 35 rail, 50 each of plover, snipe, shore birds a day.

Delaware:

No limits.

District of Columbia:

No limits.

Florida:

Five turkeys a year; 20 quail, 2 turkeys by individual or 40 quail, 4 turkeys by party a day.

Georgia:

Forty doves a day.

Idaho:

Two deer, 1 ibex, 1 goat, 1 sheep, 1 elk a season; 18 quail, 12 each of sage hens, partridges, pheasants, grouse, prairie chickens, 24 ducks, 3 geese a day.

Illinois:

Fifteen squirrels; 20 rail, ducks, geese, brant, coots, or other waterfowl and 15 other birds a day.

Indiana:

Fifteen quail; 15 ducks or other waterfowl a day; 45 birds in possession as result of 3 or more days' consecutive hunting.

Iowa:

Twenty-five each of quail, prairie chickens, ruffed grouse or pheasants, woodcock, wild turkeys, ducks, geese, and brant a day.

Kansas:

Twenty each of quail, plover, duck; 15 each of grouse, prairie chickens; 10 each of geese, and brant a day.

Kentucky:

No limits.

Louisiana:

Two deer a day, 6 a season; 25 birds a day.

Maine:

One moose, 2 deer a season (except in Cumberland, Knox, Kennebec, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York counties, limit 1, and in lumber camps, limit 6); 15 each of ruffed grouse, woodcock, plover, snipe, ducks, and 70 sandpipers a day.

Maryland:

No limits.

Massachusetts:

No limits.

Michigan:

Two deer a year; 12 each of quail, grouse, spruce hens a day, 50 in possession at a time; 25 ducks, waterfowl, snipe, plover, woodcock a day, 75 in possession at a time.

Minnesota:

One deer (nonresident), 2 deer (resident), 1 moose a season, 15 birds a day.

Mississippi:

One deer a day, 5 in a season; 20 each of quail, wild turkeys, plover, tatlars, cherokees, grosbeaks, coots, poule d'eau, rails, ducks, swan, geese, brant a day.

Missouri:

One deer, 2 turkeys, 25 of any other species a day; or 2 deer, 4 turkeys, 50 of any other species in possession at a time.

Montana:

Three deer, 1 elk, 1 antelope, 1 goat, 1 sheep a season; 10 each of grouse, prairie chickens, fool hens, pheasants, sage hens, partridges, turtle doves a day.

Nebraska:

Ten geese or brant, 25 other birds (in September only 10 prairie chickens or grouse) a day; 10 geese or brant, 50 other birds in possession at a time.

Nevada:

Three deer, 3 antelope a season; 20 quail, 20 ducks, 20 sage hens, 6 grouse, 5 plover, and 15 snipe a day.

New Hampshire:

Two deer a season.

New Jersey:

Thirty marsh hens a day.

New Mexico:

One deer a season.

New York:

Two deer, 36 quail, 36 woodcock, 20 grouse, 3 ringneck or English pheasants a season; 6 quail, 6 woodcock, 4 grouse a day.

North Carolina:

Buncombe County, 25 quail or partridges, pheasants, grouse, wild turkeys or doves; Cabarrus County, 15 quail or partridges; Madison County, 25 birds; Transylvania County, 10 squirrels, 20 quail or partridges a day.

North Dakota:

Five deer a season; 25 birds a day.

Ohio:

Twelve each of quail, doves, woodcock, snipe, plover, rail, shore birds, geese; 25 ducks a day.

Oklahoma:

No limits.

Oregon:

Five deer, 1 elk a season; 10 each of quail (east of Cascades, 6 a day, 12 a week), grouse, prairie chickens, ringneck pheasants a day; 50 ducks a week.

Pennsylvania:

One deer a season, 6 squirrels a day; 5 each of ruffed grouse, introduced pheasants, 10 woodcock a day, 20 a week, 50 a season; 10 quail a day, 40 a week, 75 a season; 1 wild turkey a day, 4 a season.

Rhode Island:

No limits.

South Carolina:

No limits.

South Dakota:

Two deer, 1 elk, 1 buffalo, 1 sheep a year; 15 birds a day.

Tennessee:

Fifty ducks; 30 of all other birds in aggregate a day.

Texas:

Three deer a season; 25 birds a day (three wild turkeys December to February).

Utah:

Two deer a season (residents only), 12 quail a day (in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber counties); 8 each of partridges, pheasants, prairie chickens, sage hens, grouse, doves, and 25 in all of snipe, shore birds, ducks, geese, brant, swans a day.

Vermont:

One deer and 35 ruffed grouse or woodcock a season; 5 each of gray squirrels, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasants, woodcock, plover, English snipe, geese, and 20 ducks a day.

Virginia:

No limits.

Washington:

Four deer, 1 moose, 1 antelope, 1 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats a season; 10 each of partridges, Chinese pheasants, ptarmigan, grouse, prairie chickens, sage hens; 15 quail; 25 each of plover, rail, cranes, snipe, ducks, or other waterfowl a day.

West Virginia:

Two deer a season; 12 quail a day.

Wisconsin:

One deer a year for nonresidents, 2 for residents; 10 grouse, prairie chickens, woodcock, 10 geese or brant, 15 partridges, 25 ducks, plover, snipe, coots, rail a day.

Wyoming:

Two deer, 1 elk, 1 antelope, 1 sheep a season; 12 birds a day.

Alberta:

One deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou, 2 antelope a season; 20 grouse, partridges, pheasants, prairie chickens, ptarmigan a day, or 200 a season.

British Columbia:

Five deer, 2 elk, 2 moose, 5 caribou, 5 goats, 3 sheep, 250 ducks and 250 snipe a season.

Manitoba:

One deer, 1 elk, 1 moose, 1 caribou, 1 antelope a season; 20 in all of grouse, partridges, prairie chickens a day, 100 a season; 50 ducks a day in September.

New Brunswick:

Two deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou a season.

Newfoundland:

Three caribou a season.

Nova Scotia:

One moose a season; 5 ruffed grouse, 15 woodcock a day.

Ontario:

Two deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou a season. Two or more persons hunting together under license may kill an average of 2 deer each.

Prince Edward Island:

No limits.

Quebec:

Zone 1: 2 deer, 1 moose, 2 caribou a season.

Zone 2: 2 deer, 1 moose, 4 caribou a season.

Saskatchewan:

Two deer, 2 elk, 2 moose, 2 caribou, 2 antelope a season; 10 grouse, partridges, pheasants, prairie chickens, ptarmigan a day, or 100 a season.

Yukon:

Six caribou or deer, 2 moose, 2 elk, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 musk oxen a season.

LICENSES FOR HUNTING AND SHIPPING GAME.

In Arkansas nonresidents are not permitted to hunt,^a except on their own premises, and in 43 States and Territories^b and throughout Canada licenses must be secured before nonresidents can hunt any or certain kinds of game (see fig. 2, p. 4). In 22 States and 5 Canadian Provinces a like restriction is imposed on residents, but the fees are usually very much smaller, and often are merely nominal (see fig. 1). The fees for nonresident licenses for both big and small game range from \$10 in a number of States to \$50 in Alaska, Wyoming, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, and \$100 in British Columbia and Saskatchewan; those for resident licenses from 75 cents in North Dakota to \$5 in Washington, and \$7 (\$5 for moose and caribou and \$2 for deer) in Ontario.

A new kind of hunting license, often known as the "alien" license, has recently been adopted by several States to restrict hunting by persons who are not citizens of the country. Thus Alabama, Florida, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming provide that all hunters who are unnaturalized residents of the State must obtain the same license required of nonresidents; Massachusetts has a special \$15 license for resident aliens, Connecticut and Maine a \$15, and Washington a \$50 license for nonresident aliens, California a \$25 license, Alaska a \$100 license, and Manitoba a \$100 license for all aliens.

Licenses are generally issued only for the open season, and thus expire at fixed dates. Some are necessarily very brief in duration. Michigan issues a \$25 nonresident deer license good only for twenty days in November; Vermont, a \$15 nonresident deer license good only for the last six consecutive week days of October. In a few instances

^a Except in Desha County where they are permitted to hunt as guests of licensed residents.

^b Not including Georgia, in which a license must be secured to hunt for market.

licenses are issued at reduced rates for a week or for a few days. Of this character are the nonresident bird license, good for one week, issued by British Columbia; the guest licenses, good for five days, issued by Alberta and Saskatchewan; and the daily licenses issued for hunting birds in Colorado and any game in Lafayette and Sumter counties, Fla.

Eleven States issue licenses good only in the county named therein—Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia (market hunting), Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Washington—with fees ranging from \$1 for residents of Alabama and Washington, to \$50 for residents hunting wild fowl for market in South Carolina.

Twenty-eight States and Territories and 10 Canadian Provinces which prohibit export of all or certain of their game allow a limited amount of such game to be taken or shipped out by nonresidents under hunting licenses, and 3—Alaska, Maine, and Michigan—provide for further shipment under special export permits; while 15 States and Territories make no exception to their nonexport laws in favor of nonresident licensees.

Nonresident landowners or taxpayers are not required to pay the usual fee in California, Kansas, Maryland (most counties),^a Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey (alien), North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Nova Scotia, Vermont, West Virginia, and Prince Edward Island. But to secure this exemption in Massachusetts and New Hampshire the nonresident hunter must own land to the value of \$500 and \$1,000, respectively; in Tennessee, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island he must pay a tax of at least \$100, \$30, or \$25 per annum, respectively, and in North Dakota must own or cultivate a quarter section of land. Similar exemptions are made in the case of resident landowners (and, in some instances, their tenants hunting on their land) in Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, New York, North Dakota, and Oregon, and no license is required of those hunting within their own county in Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, or Nova Scotia. Special exemptions are made in favor of nonresident members of fish and game clubs by Kansas, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Quebec. In Virginia no license is required of bona fide guests of residents, and in Ontario no fee is charged for a guest license.

^a All the counties of Maryland allow nonresidents to hunt without license on invitation of landowners, except Allegany, Caroline, Dorchester, Garrett, Kent, Somerset, Talbot, and Worcester. (Dorchester grants the privilege if the nonresident be a relative of his host, and Wicomico if he be accompanied by a resident while hunting.)

In Maine,^a South Dakota, Wyoming, New Brunswick (on wild lands), and Nova Scotia nonresidents are not permitted to hunt big game unless accompanied by qualified guides, and in Alaska, Colorado, Maine, Montana, Wyoming, Alberta, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Ontario guides are licensed. Maine, Alberta, and New Brunswick also license camp help. Nearly every State requires licensees to have their licenses in personal possession while hunting and to exhibit them on demand of any warden (in New Hampshire and New York of any person).^b

Details in regard to hunting licenses are given in the following table. In every case the statement regarding the fee includes the amount charged for issuing the license by the county clerk or other officer.

^a On wild lands of the State, except from December 1 to 15.

^b The following counties in North Carolina require hunters to obtain written permission for hunting on lands other than their own: Buncombe, Carteret (Morehead Township), Cherokee, Clay, Craven, Currituck, Davidson, Henderson, Hertford, Iredell, Jones, Madison, Martin, (Cross Roads, Goose Nest, Hamilton, and Poplar Point townships), Randolph (townships of Back Creek, Franklinville [quail], and New Hope), Richmond (Mineral Springs and Wolfpit townships), Robeson, Rowan, Rutherford (Rutherford Township), Transylvania, Union, Wayne, and Yadkin.

Details of hunting licenses and export regulations.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.	Export limit.
Alabama	Nonresident.....	\$15.00	Probate judge of the county.	Expires Dec. 31.....	Nonresident licensee may carry out of State or have carried to him game lawfully killed by him.
	Alien.....	15.00	do.....	State license; required to hunt outside of county of residence, except on lands owned or leased by hunter. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	Resident.....	3.00	do.....	County license; except on lands owned or leased by licensee. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	Resident.....	1.00	do.....	American citizen. Expires Dec. 31.....	
Alaska	Nonresident.....	50.00	Governor.....	American citizen or native of Alaska. Fee fixed by governor. For export of heads or trophies from Alaska by resident.	2 moose, north of lat. 62° 4 deer, 3 caribou, 3 sheep, 3 goats, and 3 brown bears.
	Alien.....	100.00	do.....	Nonresident. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	Guide.....	40.00	do.....	American citizen or native of Alaska. Fee fixed by governor. For export of heads or trophies from Alaska by resident.	
	Shipping (resident) ^a	10.00	do.....	do.....	
Arizona	do.....	10.00	do.....	do.....	1 moose, north of lat. 62° 4 deer, 2 each of caribou, sheep, goats, and brown bears. 1 caribou or sheep. 1 deer, goat, or brown bear. 1 moose, south of lat. 62°.
	do.....	5.00	do.....	For export of moose from southern Alaska by any person.	
	Shipping (special) ^a	150.00	do.....	Deer only.....	
	Nonresident.....	10.00	Fish and game commissioner or county recorder.	Nonresidents not permitted to hunt ^b Expires not later than June 30. Landowners hunting on their own lands exempt.	
Arkansas	Nonresident.....	10.00	Board of fish commissioners, county clerks.	do.....	Do.
	Alien.....	25.00	do.....	do.....	
	Resident.....	1.00	do.....	do.....	
	Nonresident.....	25.00	Commissioner of game.....	Expires Dec. 31.....	
California	do.....	2.00	do.....	County license for birds, \$2 first day; each subsequent day \$1. Expires Dec. 31.....	Do.
	Resident.....	1.00	Commissioner of game or county clerk.	Expires Dec. 31. Owners of farms or grazing lands hunting on their premises exempt.	
	Nonresident.....	5.00	Commissioner of game.....	Expires Dec. 31. Must have in addition a State license.	
	Guide.....	10.25	Town, city, or borough clerk.	Good for 1 year from date of issue.....	
Colorado	Nonresident.....	15.25	do.....	do.....	Permit from commissioner required.
	do.....	1.10	do.....	do.....	
	Resident.....	1.10	do.....	do.....	
	Resident.....	1.10	do.....	do.....	
Connecticut	Nonresident.....	10.25	Town, city, or borough clerk.	Good for 1 year from date of issue.....	No quail, ruffed grouse, or woodcock.
	do.....	15.25	do.....	do.....	
	Resident.....	1.10	do.....	do.....	
	Resident.....	1.10	do.....	do.....	

^aNot more than one general (\$40) license and 2 special (\$150) moose licenses issued to one person in one year. Each shipper must file with customs office at port of shipment an affidavit that he has not violated the game law, that the trophy to be shipped has not been bought or purchased, has not been sold, and is not shipped for purpose of sale; that he is the owner of the trophy, and, in case of moose, whether the animal from which it was taken was killed north or south of latitude 62°.

^bBut see *State v. Mallory*, 83 S. W. 955, deciding that nonresidents may hunt on their own land. In Desha County nonresidents may hunt when host has \$1.50 resident license.

^cNo license is required of a bona fide resident of Connecticut, or his lineal descendants, hunting on land occupied by him and used for agricultural purposes.

Details of hunting licenses and export regulations—Continued.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.	Export limit.
Delaware	Nonresident.....	\$5. 00	Delaware Game Protective Association.	\$2 for each subsequent year.....	No rabbit, quail, partridge, robin, woodcock, Wilson snipe.
Florida	Noncitizen.....	10. 00	Clerk of circuit court.....	County license. Expires Mar. 1 ^a	No deer, quail, or wild turkeys.
Georgia	Market hunting.....	25. 00	Ordinary of county.....	County license; permits killing for sale. Expires Dec. 31.	No quail.
Idaho	Nonresident.....	25. 00	State warden, deputy probate judge, or justice of the peace.	Expires Jan. 31.....	2 deer, 1 ibex, 1 mountain goat, 1 mountain sheep, 1 elk. No birds.
Illinois	Nonresident.....	5. 00	do.....	Birds only. Expires Jan. 31.....	
	Resident.....	1. 00	do.....	Expires Jan. 31. Not required of women.	
	Nonresident.....	15. 50	City, village, or county clerk.	Expires June 1.....	
	Resident.....	1. 00	do.....	Expires June 1. Not required of owners and tenants of farms hunting on their lands.	50 birds of all kinds.
Indiana	Nonresident.....	15. 50	Clerk of circuit court.....	Good for 1 year.....	
	Resident.....	1. 00	Commissioner of fisheries and game, clerk of circuit court.	Good for 1 year. Not required of landowners hunting on their own lands, nor of their children or tenants, nor for hunting rabbits in township of residence.	15 birds of all kinds, or 45 in case of 3 or more days' consecutive hunting.
Iowa	Nonresident.....	10. 50	County auditor.....	County license. Expires Jan. 1.....	25 of all kinds of game.
Kansas	Nonresident.....	15. 00	Secretary of state.....	Expires June 30. Not required of owners of land and members of hunting club hunting on their own premises.	No export.
Kentucky	Resident.....	1. 00	County clerk.....	do.....	Do.
	Nonresident.....		do.....	Expires 1 year from date of issue. Same fee as resident of Kentucky is subject to in State of nonresident.	
Louisiana	Nonresident.....	25. 00	Tax collector.....	County license. Required of nonresidents and un-naturalized foreign-born residents. Good for season.	1 deer and 2 wild turkeys, 25 ducks, and 12 other birds, twice a season.
	Resident.....	1. 00	do.....	State license. Good for season. Not required of person hunting on his own land.	
Maine	Nonresident.....	15. 00	Commissioners of inland fisheries and game.	All game during October, November, and December.....	
	Nonresident.....	5. 00	do.....	Game that may be shot before Oct. 1. Licensee may procure moose and deer license by payment of \$10 additional.	1 moose, 2 deer, 10 each of partridges, ducks, and woodcock.
	Allen.....	15. 00	do.....	Not required of aliens who have resided in State 2 years continuously prior to 1907 or pay taxes in State.	
	Camp keeper.....	5. 00	do.....	Expires Dec. 31. Guide to be registered, and to guide not more than 5 persons at a time.	
	Guide (nonresident).....	20. 00	do.....	do.....	
	Guide (resident).....	1. 00	do.....	Moose, \$5; deer, \$2; pair of game birds, 50 cents.	
	Shipment.....		do.....	Permits shipping home or to hospital in State.	

State	Game	License	Age	Sex	Color	Notes
Maryland	Nonresident.	5.00	Clerk of circuit court.			Separate county laws b.
Massachusetts	Alien.	25.50	City and town clerk.			Required of unnaturalized foreign-born residents.
	Nonresident.	15.00	Commissioner of fisheries and game.			Expires Dec. 31. Not required of owners of real estate to value of \$500.
	Resident c.	1.00	City and town clerk.			Not required of persons hunting on land which they own or on which they live.
Michigan	Nonresident.	25.00	County clerk.			Deer. Good for season.
	Nonresident.	10.00	do.			Small game only. Good for season. Not required of persons hunting on their own land.
	Resident.	1.50	do.			Deer. Good for season.
	Export.	10.00	State game and fish warden.			
Minnesota	Nonresident.	25.00	Board of game and fish commissioners.			Game animals. Expires Dec. 31.
	Nonresident.	10.00	do.			Game birds. Expires Dec. 31.
	Resident.	1.00	County auditor.			Not required for county of residence. Expires Dec. 15.
Mississippi	Nonresident.	20.00	Sheriff.			County license. Good for season. Landowners and their nonresident relatives and friends, hunting on their lands exempt.
Missouri	Nonresident.	15.00	Circuit court clerk or license collector.			County license. Good for 1 year.
	Resident.	1.00	do.			Good for 1 year. Required for hunting in counties adjoining county or city of residence.
	Resident.	2.50	do.			County license. Good for 1 year. Required for hunting in counties not adjoining residence.
Montana	Nonresident.	25.00	State game and fish warden or deputy.			Expires Dec. 31.
	Nonresident.	10.00	do.			Birds only. Expires Dec. 31.
	Resident e.	1.00	State game and fish warden, or deputy, or justice of the peace.			Expires Dec. 31. Not required of landowners hunting on their own premises.
	Guide.	10.00	State game and fish warden.			Good for 1 year.
	Shipping.	.50	do.			Permits limited export in open season.

^a Not applicable to counties having special game laws. Nonresidents of Lafayette and Sumter counties required to secure license of game warden and pay therefor: \$1 per day. Hernando County issues a \$10 nonresident and a \$1 resident license, both good for the season, and Clay County issues a \$10 guide license; while no one is permitted to hunt in Taylor County who is between the ages of 18 and 60 and does not pay taxes or work on the roads in the county, nor in Wakulla County if between the ages of 21 and 55 and not a taxpayer of the State.

^b County and local licenses are issued at the following rates, including clerk fees: Allegany, \$10.50; Baltimore, \$5.25; Calvert, \$10.50; Caroline, \$5; Carroll (upland game), \$10.50; Cecil, \$5.50; Charles (rabbit, quail, and woodcock), \$20.50 (nonresidents not permitted to shoot waterfowl); Dorchester, \$5; Frederick, \$15.50; Garrett, \$25.50; Harford, \$10.50 (all game except waterfowl); Howard, \$5; Kent, \$15.50 (if invited by landowner, \$5.50); Montgomery, \$15.50; Patuxent River, \$11, club license, \$50; Prince George, \$20.50 (upland game); Queen Anne, \$5; St. Mary, \$20.50 (upland game); Somerset, \$2.75, nonresident of the State, \$10.50; Talbot, \$10 (upland game); Washington, \$10.50; Worcester (wild fowl), \$10. Guests of landowners require no licenses, except in Allegany, Caroline, Dorchester, Garrett, Kent, Talbot, and Worcester counties. Nonresident taxpayers are usually exempt. In several counties residents pay special licenses as follows: Anne Arundel, pusher, \$2; booby blind, \$5; Cecil, Elk and Bohemia rivers, sneak boat, \$5.50, sink box, \$20.75; Patuxent River, pusher, \$2.50.

^c The resident license law in Massachusetts does not take effect until Jan. 1, 1909.

^e Members of incorporated game clubs owning real estate to the value of \$1,000 and organized prior to 1907 pay a fee of only \$1.

^f United States soldiers stationed in the State and officers of the United States forest service classed as residents.

Local laws.

6 birds of those whose export is otherwise prohibited.

1 deer under license and shipping permit.

Nonresident landowner and member of a club maintaining a game preserve may export 50 ducks or migratory birds killed by him on said premises.

1 deer, 25 birds.

No export.

1 deer, 2 turkeys, 25 quail, 25 ducks.

Number permitted to be killed (see p. 44).

Details of hunting licenses and export regulations—Continued.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.	Export limit.
Nebraska.	Nonresident.....	\$10.00	Game and fish commissioner or county clerk.	Expires Dec. 31.....	50 birds.
	Resident.....	1.00	do.....	Necessary outside of county of domicile. Expires Dec. 31.	No export. 2 deer, 12 birds.
Nevada.	Nonresident.....	10.00	Fish and game commissioners.	Expires Dec. 31. Not required of owners of real estate to value of \$1,000.	10 rabbits; 15 birds, if exposed open to view.
	Alien.....	10.00	do.....	Expires Dec. 31.....	No export for sale. 1 deer.
New Hampshire.	Nonresident.....	10.50	County clerk.	Expires Dec. 31. Not required of owner or lessee of farm land hunting on land on which he resides.	50 partridges or quail, 12 grouse, 2 turkeys, 50 beach birds or snipe.
	Alien.....	10.50	Clerk of county, city, town, or other municipality.	Expires Dec. 31. Alteration of license a forgery.	No export.
New Mexico.	Nonresident.....	20.50	County, city, or town clerk.	do.....	No export.
	Alien.....	20.50	do.....	Expires Dec. 31. Alteration of license a forgery. Not required of owner or lessee (or immediate family) occupying and cultivating farm land and hunting on such land.	50 animals and birds.
New York.	Nonresident.....	1.10	do.....	Good for season only.	No export.
	Resident.....	1.10	do.....	Expires Dec. 31. Citizen hunting on his own land exempt.	50 animals and birds.
North Carolina.	Nonresident <i>a</i>	10.25	Clerk of superior court.	Expires Dec. 31. Nonresident owning or cultivating a quarter section of land may take out resident license in county where land lies.	No export.
	Nonresident.....	25.00	County auditor.	Expires Dec. 31. Citizen hunting on his own land exempt.	50 animals and birds.
North Dakota.	Resident <i>b</i>.....	.75	do.....	Expires Dec. 5.....	No export.
	Nonresident.....	15.25	County clerk.	Good for one year. Not required of landowners hunting on their own premises.	No export.
Ohio.	Nonresident.....	10.00	County clerk.	Good for one year. Not required of landowners hunting on their own premises.	No export allowed, except by Washington hunters, who may take one day's bag.
	Nonresident.....	1.00	County clerk.	Required of nonresidents and unnaturalized residents. Good for year of issue.	No export.
Oregon.	Resident.....	10.00	County treasurer.	Expires Dec. 31.....	No quail, ruffed grouse, or woodcock.
	Nonresident.....	10.00	Secretary of State.	All game except quail and wild turkeys. Required of nonresidents and aliens. Good for season.	2 deer, 4 wild turkeys, 12 ruffed grouse, 50 each of partridges (quail), beach birds, ducks, geese.
Pennsylvania.	Nonresident.....	10.25	County clerk.	Not required of person hunting on land owned or controlled by him or when special guest of and accompanied by resident freeholder.	
	Nonresident.....	25.00	do.....	County license for residents hunting wild fowl on public lands and navigable waters. Expires Dec. 31.	
Rhode Island.	Market hunting.....	50.00	County treasurer.		
South Carolina.					

South Dakota	Nonresident.....	25.00	County treasurer.....	{ County license for big game. Issued Nov. 1. Expires Dec. 31. Nonresident licensee must be in charge of guide. State license (birds) for season of property owners who pay \$100 in taxes. Required when hunting on lands with verbal permission of owner. Expires Dec. 31. Annual license; \$200 bond required. Expires Dec. 31.	{ 2 deer, 1 elk, 1 buffalo, 1 sheep, 15 birds. 50 ducks; 30 of all other birds in aggregate. 3 deer, 75 ducks, 25 other birds. No export.
	Resident.....	2.50	do.....		
	Nonresident.....	10.00	do.....		
	Nonresident.....	10.25	State game warden.....		
Tennessee	Resident.....	3.00	do.....	Required also of aliens; good to Jan. 31. Not required of females; good to Jan. 31.	{ 1 deer, no birds. 1 deer, 50 quail, 10 pheasants or grouse, 3 wild turkeys, 30 waterfowl, 25 of each or 100 in all, plover, snipe, sandpipers, willets, and tatlars.
	Market hunting.....	25.00	Game, fish, and oyster commissioner.....		
Texas	Nonresident.....	13.00	State fish and game commissioner or deputy.....	Deer. Good for season <i>d</i>	{ A season's limit of big game and a day's limit of birds.
	Nonresident.....	10.00	State fish and game commissioner or deputy; justice of the peace.....		
Utah	Resident.....	1.00	State fish and game commissioner.....	Birds only <i>d</i>	{ No deer, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasants, wild turkeys. 1 deer, 30 birds.
	Nonresident.....	13.00	State fish and game commissioner.....		
Vermont	Nonresident.....	<i>e</i> 5.00	Town clerk.....	Good in open season in the 6 months following issue.	{ 2 deer, 1 elk, 1 antelope, 1 sheep.
	Nonresident.....	10.00	County clerk.....		
Virginia	Nonresident.....	10.00	State auditor.....	State license. Good for 1 year.....	{ 1 deer, 30 birds.
	Nonresident.....	50.00	State or county auditor.....		
Washington	Resident.....	5.00	do.....	County license. Good for 1 year.....	{ 2 deer, 1 elk, 1 antelope, 1 sheep.
	Nonresident.....	16.00	State game warden.....		
West Virginia	Resident.....	25.00	Secretary of state.....	Good for 1 year. Not required of landowners hunting on their own property.	{ 1 deer, 30 birds.
	Nonresident.....	10.00	do.....		
Wisconsin	Resident.....	1.00	County clerk.....	All game except deer.....	{ 2 deer, 1 elk, 1 antelope, 1 sheep.
	Nonresident.....	50.00	Justice of the peace.....		
Wyoming	Resident.....	5.00	do.....	Expires Dec. 31. Required also of aliens. Each licensee must employ guide.	{ 2 deer, 1 elk, 1 antelope, 1 sheep.
	Resident <i>a</i>	2.00	do.....		
	Resident.....	1.00	do.....	Birds only. Expires Dec. 31.....	{ 2 deer, 1 elk, 1 antelope, 1 sheep.
	Guide <i>i</i>	10.00	do.....		

a A \$25 license is required for shooting wildfowl from blind, battery, box, float, or raft in the waters of Dare County lying north of an east-and-west line passing through northern end of Roanoke Island; south of said line 2 nonresidents may shoot from such devices belonging to a resident if a \$5 tax has been paid upon same.

b Residents of the State under 16 years may hunt without license, but must have written consent of their parents.

c Members of incorporated game clubs owning real estate to the value of \$1,000 and organized prior to 1907 pay a fee of only \$1.

d Not required of anyone owning real estate in Vermont, occupying the same as a domicile at least three months in the year, and paying taxes thereon.

e A nonresident holding a bird license may secure a deer license by paying \$10 additional.

f Guests not required to procure license to hunt on land of host, provided the host receives no compensation, directly or indirectly, from such guest.

g Bona fide settler who has not resided in the State 1 year may take out a special resident license.

h Applicant must be an elector of the State; child or ward, over 14 years, of an elector; or a soldier or sailor of the United States and an elector thereof, stationed 1 year at a post in the State. Soldier or sailor must employ guide.

i Guide must be citizen and qualified elector of State, must act as assistant game warden, and is equally responsible with employer for violation of law.

Details of hunting licenses and export regulations—Continued.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.	Export limit.
Alberta	Nonresident.	\$25.00	Minister of agriculture.	Expires Dec. 31.	Under general license, trophies of big game legally killed.
	Guest.	15.00	do.	Birds only. Expires Dec. 31.	
	Guide, camp help.	2.00	Game guardian.	Guests of residents. Good for 5 days.	
	Resident.	5.00	Minister of agriculture.	Resident maximum fee. Expires Dec. 31.	
	Market hunting.	2.50	do.	Big game. Expires Dec. 31.	
British Columbia	Nonresident.	10.00	do.	Expires Dec. 31.	Horns, hides, and horns of animals legally killed by nonresident licensees.
	Nonresident.	100.00	Game warden or any government agent.	Members of army or navy or Canadian militia in actual service exempt.	
	Nonresident.	5.00	Minister of agriculture and immigration.	Birds only. Good for 1 week.	
Manitoba	Nonresident.	100.00	do.	Nonresident. Good for season.	2 heads and skins of each species of game animal, 50 ducks, 100 geese, or 100 quail, and any other game bird, except partridge, grouse, and prairie chicken under permit of minister of agriculture and immigration.
	Nonresident.	25.00	do.	British subject.	
	Resident.	2.00	do.	Big game only.	
New Brunswick	Nonresident.	50.00	Surveyor-general; chief game commissioner; any game warden.	Moose, caribou, and deer b (any game in Westmoreland County).	No partridge; other game under permit.
	Nonresident.	10.00	do.	Deer only.	
	Nonresident.	10.00	do.	Game birds.	
Newfoundland	Resident.	2.00	do.	Moose, caribou, and deer.	3 caribou under license and permit.
	Resident.	25.00	do.	In Westmoreland County.	
	Guide.	1.00	do.	Resident accompanying anyone hunting big game.	
	Camp help.	1.00	do.	Nonresident.	
	Camp help.	50.00	do.	Good for season. Licensee can not employ unlicensed guide.	
	Nonresident.	51.00	Stipendiary magistrate; justice of the peace; minister of marine.	Nonresident. Resident guide licenses free. Expires Aug. 1. Must employ licensed guide.	
	Guide.	50.00	Provincial secretary, board of game commissioners.	Nonresident. Resident guide licenses free. Expires Aug. 1. Must employ licensed guide.	
Nova Scotia	Nonresident.	30.00	do.	For shooting woodcock and English snipe outside county of residence. Expires Aug. 1.	1 moose lawfully killed by licensee.
	Resident.	5.00	do.	Moose and caribou.	
	Guide.	2.00	Superintendent of game and fisheries.	Deer.	
Ontario	Nonresident.	50.00	do.	No fee required. Good for 1 week or less.	2 deer, 1 bull moose, 1 bull caribou lawfully killed by licensee.
	Resident.	5.00	do.	Ducks and other small game.	
	Guest.	2.00	do.	Maximum fee.	
	Nonresident.	25.00	do.	All game. Expires 1 year after date.	
	Guide.	2.00	do.		
Prince Edward Island.	Nonresident.	15.00	Game inspector.		100 ducks lawfully killed by licensee. 12 birds (except geese and brant, on which no limit is placed).

Quebec.....	Nonresident <i>g</i>	25.00	Minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries or his agents.....	All game.....
Saskatchewan.....	Resident <i>h</i>	5.00	.....do.....	3 deer and 3 caribou additional to bag limit.....
	Nonresident.....	100.00	Game guardian.....	Expires Dec. 31.....
	Nonresident.....	50.00	.....do.....	Birds only. Expires Dec. 31.....
	Guest.....	1.00	.....do.....	Guests of residents hunting with them. Good for 5 days.....
Yukon.....	Nonresident.....	100.00	Commissioner of Territory or game guardian.....	All game.....

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- a* Not required in northern Alberta.
b Nonresidents hunting big game must be in charge of registered guide.
c Any officer of a British war ship stationed on the coast of Newfoundland for fisheries protection may obtain a free hunting license good for six weeks of open season and may employ an unlicensed guide.
d Nonresident landowners paying \$20 or more annual taxes and officers of the army or navy stationed in Nova Scotia pay \$5 fee.
e Lieutenant-governor in council authorized to reduce license fees charged residents of other Provinces to rates corresponding with those residents of Ontario are required to pay in such Provinces.
f Nonresidents paying taxes on real estate in Prince Edward Island to value of \$325 pay a fee of only \$5.
g Active members of any incorporated fish and game club that leases a hunting reserve pay a fee of \$10.
h No fee required of poor Indians or settlers, in discretion of Minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries.

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